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AT THE FEET OF THE MASTER

Photo by S. Durgarao

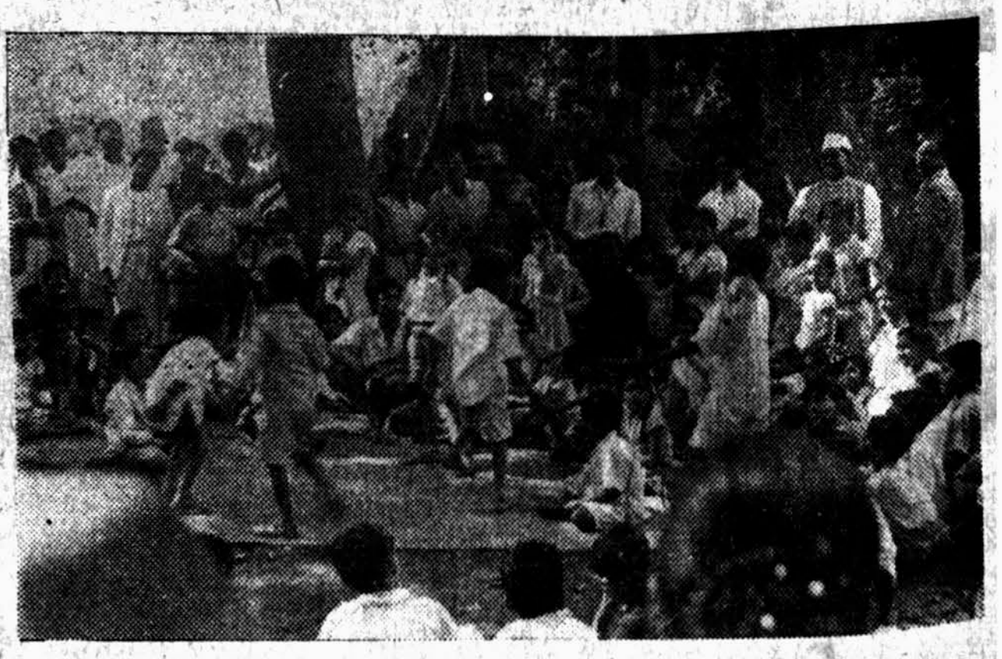
The All-Bombay Children's Excursion

To FORT BASSEIN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF BALKAN-JI-BARI, THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Below: Children on the Bank of the Creek.

Below: Having a glance at the Fort.

A general view of the Fort.



Feeding Time.

At Play.

Above: A party inside the Fort.
Left: While returning.
Right: Climbing down the foot-steps of the Fort.

To Celebrate Birthday Anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari, a party of Bombay children, numbering 456, went out on an excursion to Fort Bassein on Sunday, 26th September last. Read the full account in the Children's Own Corner, appearing on page 38.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: OCTOBER 10, 1937

DASSERA, DAY OF VICTORY

(By MISS J. S. SAUGAR).

Dassera is with us again and with it, happy days too! It is a day of universal appeal to Indians who solemnly observe all the rituals of the occasion, for holidays are happy days; and the Hindu love of religious ceremonies and feasts is a predominant factor even in our modern times.

Going as far back as the Mahabharata, the epic of the Hindus the legend of Dassera is woven round the myth of the Pandavas and Kauravas. It is said that Arjuna on this day finished the last day of the fourteen years of banishment in the forest and that he took out on this day, the missiles that he had hidden in the "Shami" tree by tying them to its branches. This fact gives it the importance attached to it on this particular day.

Coming to recent history, Shivaji, the Maratha hero, on this day used to raid the territories of his enemy the Bijapur King. Shivaji would call his followers together and choose the bravest among them. He invariably set out on his military expeditions on this day, for he knew Dassera to be a day of victory.

This custom of celeberating Dassera is still followed in the Rajput and the Maharashtra States. Especially among the ruling families, it is an occasion of great ceremonial pomp.

Day Of Victory

Autumn is heralded and Dessera brings its own delights. For a day, the Hindu world forgets its troubles and unites in a common rejoicing.

Even the poorest farmer washes his bullocks and garlands them. Implements of harvest are worshipped.

Rajas and Maharajas celebrate the Dassera as joyously as their ryots. It is a lovely sight to see the bullocks, horses, elephants and other animals washed and groomed early in the morning. The elephants and horses are richly caparisoned.

A Durbar is held in the morning. The "puja" of the "gadi" takes place. This sign of royalty is paid the same tribute that its ruler would evoke. No person can approach the "gadi" with his shoes on. After that, all the other insignia of royalty are worshipped; specially the state flag. Then the Maharaja receives the salute of his subjects. Even animals are made to salute their ruler in their way.

An afternoon "Durbar" is a special attraction by the semblance of loot that is included in it. Formerly, a buffalo used to be sacrificed but now, a "calabosh" fruit is usually cut in its stead.

Durbar Under Tree

Another "Durbar" is held in the Palace.

But the best Durbar, from the religious point of view, is held round the "Shami" tree. Biologists call it "Presopis Spicigera." On Dassera day, the "Shami" tree is worshipped with a reverence befitting a God. Round it are spread rich carpets where seats are allotted according to rank. The "puja" starts. "Mantrams" are chanted by the devotees of the "Shami" tree and its cult. Then "apta" leaves are looted. For the time being they represent "gold." It is a way of wishing each other victory. A feast follows.

The portals of knowledge are opened to many a Hindu boy and girl by making them trace the first letter of the alphabet on this day. The Hindu love of feasts triumphs even here. So this occasion is converted into a religious one, for the Goddess of learning is worshipped and a feast is given.

In India a husband comes into the category of gods. So on Dassera, he too has his definite share of worship. A Hindu wife awaits her husband's return on this day. As soon as he enters the threshold, his wife waves round his face an utensil containing some saffron water. She puts into it some grains of rice. After the waving, this water is thrown away and together with it his ill-luck, if he had any in store.

For the time being he, in his turn, worships the family-god by offering him an "apta" leaf together with a coin. The other members of the family then make offerings to the god. Then again he assumes the role of a god and sits on a seat specially prepared for him. Here, his wife does his "arti." She takes a silver "thal" on which are placed the usual articles of worship. A small phial in which is ghee and a burning "jyoti" (wick) is lighted.

Then the whole "thal" is waved round and round his face. It is a mutually pleasing ceremony, for at the end of it, he drops either rupees or a piece of jewellery into it for the wife.

Sometimes East does meet West, for in big cities you would see a bullock-cart with gaily adorned and garlanded bullocks, and coming from the opposite direction, a latest modelled motor-car over the bonnet of which dangles a huge garland of "galgotas." The East keeps no distinction between vehicles, since they are all to be worshipped. Even machines are garlanded, and it is not uncommon to see a pet dog carrying on its forehead the mark of "Kanku."

Dassera procession in Mysore: Their Highnesses in the golden howdah carried by the Royal Elephant.

Echo Of Old Days

Days of simple faith are still in India. So on Dassera day, you would see many Hindus, specially the Marathas exchanging the "apta" leaves. It is a faint reminiscence of the time of Shivaji and the once elaborate "Shami" ceremony. You would see them walking on the foot path with the "apta"-leaf branches in their hands. When they see a friend, they stop, tear leaves from the branch in hand and put them in each other's turbans, embrace each other and then the younger person completes the ceremony by "Padvandan" i.e. touching with his fingers the feet of the elder person.

May be the hearts of men are the same all over the world, for this quaint custom of the East—does it not remind you of holly and mistletoe and Christ's.

"Peace on Earth and good-will towards Men!"

Chaplin's Tramp Is Dead

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail)

This is to announce the death of the world's best-known and best-loved tramp, the man with the toothbrush moustache played by Charlie Chaplin.

His last appearance was in "Modern Times."

He will never appear again in a posthumous existence in film revivals.

In his place will come a new someone whose nature Chaplin declines to reveal.

Where the tramp was voiceless the new someone will speak. He will have an entirely new personality.

Chaplin admitted that he is working on a new story, though he said it will not be ready perhaps for a year.

"Miss Paulette Goddard will appear with me". Chaplin added.

He explained his conviction that speech was unsuited to the tramp, and this fact had induced him to develop another character.

"UNTRUTHS ABOUT WINDSOR"

Declaring that he would not hear anything said against the Duke of Windsor, to whom he was said to have been chauffeur, George S. Ladbrook, of Kennington, London, interrupted a speaker at an open-air meeting around the Irving Statue, Charing Cross Road.

The speaker complained to a police officer, and Ladbrook was arrested on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

At Bow-street, Ladbrook denied the charge, stating that he was excited by hearing the speaker talking "a lot of nonsense and untruths about the Duke."

The magistrate dismissed the case.

"Farm products," complained the customer, "cost a good deal more than they used to."

"Surely they do," agreed Farmer Giles. "When a farmer has to know the botanical name of what he is raising, and the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

MIRACLE IN 60 YEARS

Japan Wages War Against Illiteracy

(By Principal B. L. BHATIA, D.Sc.)

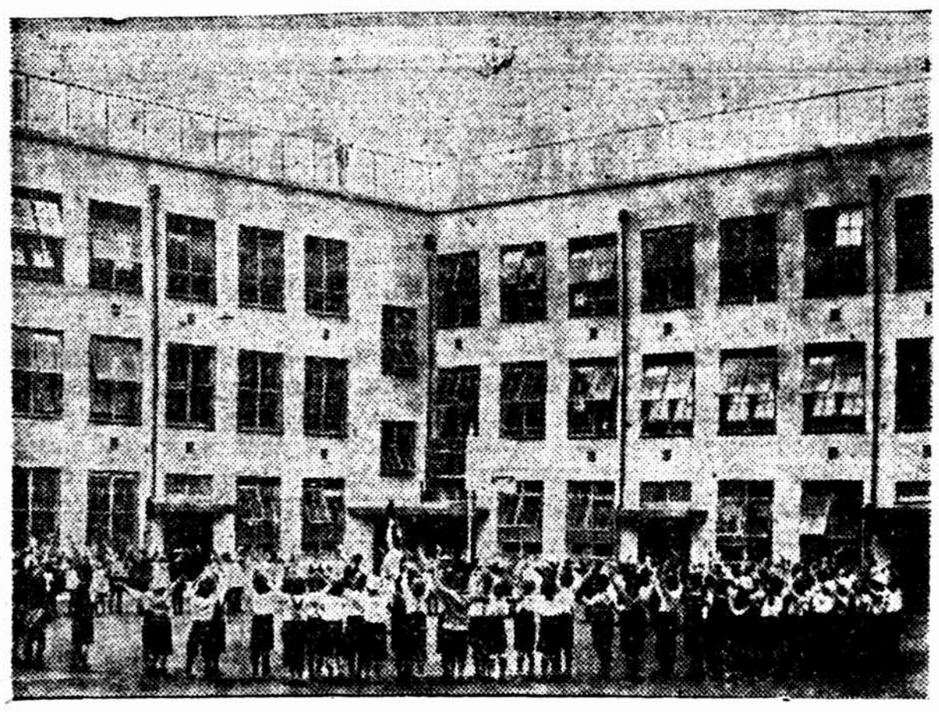
During my recent visit to Japan, I had the opportunity of visiting the more important universities, higher technical schools, and representative types of schools of all grades and description. I met many distinguished educationists made personal contact with the scholars, and was able to look into their life. I collected a good deal of information about the Educational System in Japan and I have brought with me literature which I am now trying to digest. I feel enthusiastic about the system of education as it prevails in that land, and consider it desirable to invite the attention of the Government, the educationists and the publicists to the salient features of that system.

Miracle In 60 Years

In 1872, the edict went forth that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there shall be no ignorant family in the land, and no family with an ignorant member", and in less than sixty years, a veritable miracle has been wrought with the result there is no village or hamlet in Japan where we do not find people able to read and write. I never came across a single individual, man, woman or child of school-age who could not read for me the name and address of a place written in Japanese and direct me to that place. In March 1933, just 60 years after the introduction of compulsory elementary education, Japan with a population of 68,866,000 had 45,793 educational institutions of all kinds, and a total enrolment of 13,408,971. One fifth of the entire population is attending a school of some kind; and practically every single boy or girl who has reached the age of six is at an elementary school and must attend it for six years. In 1933, out of 10,754,962 children of school-age, no less than 10,708,930 or 99.57 per cent were actually attending school. And this included girls as well as boys. This efficient and universal elementary education for a period of six years is at once the foundation and the glory of the educational edifice in Japan.

Elementary Schools

The establishment of elementary schools must keep pace with the enforcement of compulsory education of school-age children. If the number of such children increases, the number of schools must also be increased. The responsibility of establishing ordinary elementary schools is placed upon the local bodies administering the cities, towns and the villages, and they are making heroic efforts to maintain the necessary number of schools. The course in each ordinary elementary school extends over six years but in the higher elementary schools a further course of two or three years is provided. The number of such combined Higher Elementary Schools was 18,442 against 7,097 Ordinary Elementary Schools. The subjects taught in ordinary elementary schools are morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing, gymnastics and sewing (for girls only). In higher elementary schools, one or more of such subjects as handicraft, agriculture, industry, commerce and domestic science (for girls only) are taught in addition to the subjects named above, and if local circumstances make it advisable, handicraft in ordinary and foreign languages and other useful subjects in higher elementary schools may also be taught.



Imposing building of a primary school

Girls of a Tokyo primary sc hool practising fencing

The buildings and equipment of these schools are such that even many of the high schools in India might well envy. The few typical schools of this class that I visited had ample and neatly constructed buildings and spacious compounds which served for physical exercise and games. In one such school, there were about 700 scholars, boys and girls, being in equal numbers, and there were six classes divided into seventeen sections, in charge of as many teachers, of whom 12 were men and 5 women. The school was also provided with a very well-equipped clinic, in charge of a whole-time nurse, who was washing the eyes of the children suffering from eye-troubles.

No Religion In Schools

Religions are excluded from education, but morals are taught and inculcated. In all schools established by the Government and local bodies and in recognized private schools, it is not permitted to give religious instructions or to hold religious ceremonies either in or outside the school hours.

The introduction of handicrafts such as smithy, carpentry and gardening gives the necessary vocational bias, and on leaving the elementary schools, boys and girls may stop further education and directly enter the army of workers, or go in for secondary education or join the various kinds of technical schools. It is very instructive to note, that while the number of children attending the elementary schools exceed one crore and seven lakhs, the number of scholars attending secondary schools, colleges and universities is only about eight lakhs, while the number of those attending technical schools of various types is more than double that number, that is over 16 lakhs.

It will thus be seen that for the bulk of the people, elementary schools provide all the necessary education intended to make them good and useful members of the community. There is no complaint of children attending schools, afterwards lapsing into illiteracy or showing any disinclination to follow agricultural, commercial or industrial pursuits of their parents

Middle Schools

The course in the middle schools for boys extends over five years, and takes them on to the age of 16. They are thus the counterpart of the High Schools in India. The subjects taught in the middle schools include morals, civics, the Japanese language and Chinese classics, history, geography, a foreign language (English, German, French or Chinese), mathematics, science, technical studies, drawing, music, practical work (carpentry, gardening, etc.) and gymnastics. During the last 3 or 4 years, at a middle school, two alternative courses are offered, in one of which technical studies are also included. This is more suitable for boys who wish to take up employment immediately upon leaving school. The other course provides a little more of foreign language teaching and is intended for boys who wish to go in for higher education.

High Schools For Girls

The schools of a corresponding standard and for the same age-period intended for girls are designated as Girls' High Schools, and the system as regards the number of years of study as well as the subject taught is very flexible to suit local requirements. Thus the course may extend over four years or five, in the last two of which, instruction in Domestic Science is also provided. A supplementary course of two years or less may be provided, for the benefit of those who wish to continue their studies after completing the regular course, and a higher or senior course of two or three years may also be added for the purpose of giving a well-rounded-off higher education for the girls. The need of high education for girls is now well recognized and in 1933, there were 963 high schools for girls with a total enrolment of 361,739 girls.

Higher [illegible]

Following upon the course in the middle schools for boys, is a higher course for three years in what are known as higher schools. The supplementary course of 3 years broadly speaking corresponds to the intermediate standard in Indian Universities, and the higher schools thus correspond to the intermediate colleges. They may be distinct from the middle school or include the middle school classes as well, in which case the total duration of studies is 7 years following the 6 years at an elementary school. The higher course may be of a literary or science type corresponding to the arts and science courses in our intermediate college. Two foreign languages are usually studied at this stage on

(Continued on Page 45)

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IZZAT OF ISLAM AT STAKE

Light On Impasse In Holy Land

(By Dr. G. Bertrand)

To this very day, no positive interpretation has been vouchsafed to the so-called Balfour Declaration given to Lord Rothschild on behalf of Zionists on Nov. 2nd, 1917 by the Prime Minister of England, and which later was embodied in the mandate for Palestine. However, on several occasions, the British Government told the wondering world what the declaration did not imply. In 1922 Government explained that... "It is not the imposition of a Jewish nationality upon the inhabitants of Palestine as a whole, but the further development of the existing community with the assistance of Jews in other parts of the world, in order that it may become a centre in which the Jewish people as a whole, may take an interest and pride on grounds of religion and race. This was a sort of confirmation of Winston Churchill's (then Colonial Secretary) statement in Jerusalem made in 1921 which read....."We cannot tolerate the expropriation of one set of people by another or the violent trampling down of one set of national ideals for the sake of erecting another. Remembering the pledges made by the British Government in 1915 to the Arabs promising them independence, in return for their help in fighting their coreligionists the Turks and later, the declaration made to the Jews whereby the British Government views with favour the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine."

Churchill's statement seems to be reassuring and reasonably fair. But what of the sequel to these statements of major policy? Palestine was not granted an elective council, and had no say in the local Government, and in 1924-5 session of the Council of the League of Nations, Britain admitted that such a council would create an impossible situation in regard to other obligations in the mandate.

15 Years Of Muddling

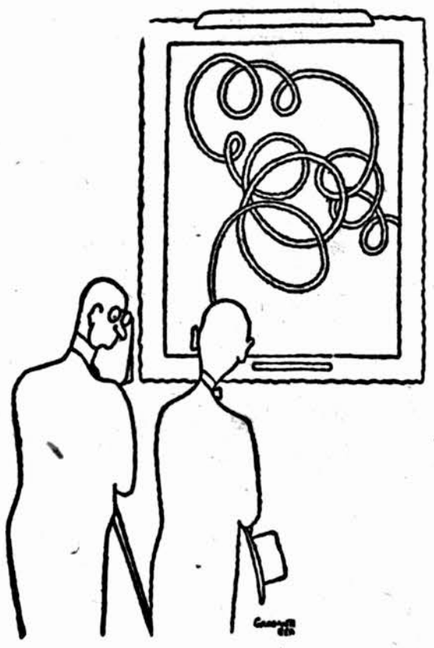
For the subsequent fifteen years the Palestine administration muddled its way along trying desperately, yet with little success, to keep a semblance of balance between Jewish and Arab interests. Trouble followed in the disturbances of 1921, 1926 and 1929, and the Shaw Commission was sent out to investigate the immediate causes. Again disturbances broke out in 1933 and later in 1936 in a form more serious than any of the preceding disorders. The Arab strike and armed rebellion ended after six months, through the intervention of the Arab rulers in neighbouring states, who promised that they would negotiate with the British Government on behalf of their Arab brethren in Palestine.

Subsequently a Royal Commission was sent under Lord Peel to investigate the causes of the disturbances, to report on Arab and Jewish grievances, and to make recommendations as to the future major policy of Great Britain in Palestine.

The findings of the 1929 Shaw Commission revealed the fact that at the end of ten years of British administration in Palestine machinery had still to be provided to ensure that the essential interests of the non-Jewish section of the community should be fully safeguarded. Indeed, there was no constitutional provision for non-Jewish Palestinians of putting their views on social, economic and political matters before Government. This, at a time when the Palestine Arab had become extremely "national conscious," surrounded as he is by recently erected neighbouring Arab sovereign states.

British Corridor

Lord Peel's report declares the mandate unworkable in its present form...the very same mandate that the administration in Palestine was trying to enforce for twenty years, was at last condemned. Now for the remedy prescribed:—A so-called surgical operation, the segregation of the country into two states and a third British zone. The creation of a coastal Jewish state comprising six million dunums of land, and an Arab state in the hinterland comprising the rest of Palestine and the backward emirate of Transjordan, and a British corridor between Jerusalem and the port of Jaffa the port of Haifa and the Holy cities of Nazareth and Bethlehem. In this scheme



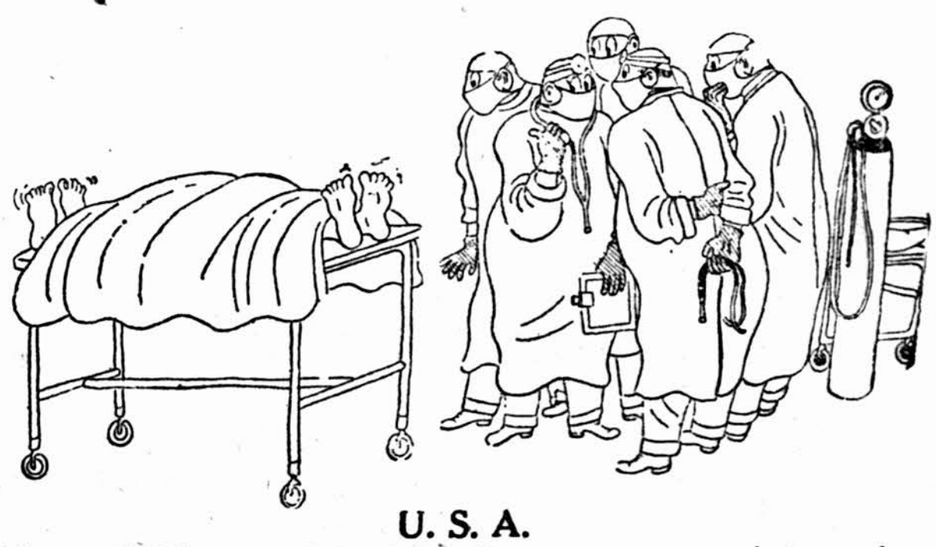
"To me, it looks like the British Foreign policy".—*New Masses.*

the Jews are to be given five million dunums of land owned by Arabs which include Galilee. This means the transfer and expropriation (by some means or other) of over three hundred thousand Arabs mostly fellahin (farmers). These will be called upon to forsake over 500 mosques, willys, and hundreds of cemeteries to all of which they are devoutly attached by ties of religion and tradition.

Jewish State

On the other hand, the erstwhile dream of the Zionists of a Jewish state in Palestine, as Jewish as England is English, as voiced by their spokesman will be realized by the recommendations of the Royal Commission. With a stroke of the pen as it were, they create a Jewish state in the full sense of the word. During two decades, the Jews with the help of money and the British Government have succeeded in purchasing for the future Jewish nation some 1½ million dunums; but now they will be given 5 million dunums in addition at the point of British bayonets. It is pertinent at this juncture to ask if Jewry is satisfied. To credit reports on the Zionist Congress held at Zurich this year they are not. The confines of the proposed Jewish state are too exigerous to hold more than 1/18 of world Jewry. They want Palestine as a whole and the possibility of expansion of the Jewish state into Transjordan to the East and Syria or the Lobanon to the North.

They want Zion above all. "Zionists without Zion is a name without a body they say. But it should be remembered that the Jews are not to be laden with the blame for this state of affairs. Any reasonable body of men with the business acumen of Jews would have seized the opportunity and pressed their demands They have every thing to gain and nothing to lose.



U. S. A.

"Ah, yes! The magician's assistant—a very interesting case." ***"Collier's", Springfield.***

Breach Of Trust

The surprising element in the recent history of the Holy Land, however, is the attitude of the British Government; and time will prove that they cannot be freed from blame in following a policy calculated to turn the land of the ward placed under their tutelage into a national home for others. Surely posterity will look upon such policy as a breach of trust.

It is therefore not surprising that the Arabs in Palestine have attempted, and at least partially succeeded in making... Palestine not only an Arab but a Mohamedan issue, worthy of a holy war. All neighbouring Arab countries have raised their voices in protest against the scheme. Egypt, Syria, Tranjordania, Iraq, Yemen, Arabia, and Moslem coreligionists in India, Tunis and Morocco have sent their protests to the British Government, and the League. The Arabs demands are the cessation of the mandate, the formation of a local representative Government, the safeguarding of the rights of minorities, and a treaty with Great Britain. These demands do not in the least prejudice British interests in the Holy Land If granted, there is no reason why they should not prove beneficial to Great Britain who may under the terms of the Treaty reserve certain rights which would in any case be necessary for defensive measures. But what of Christendom?... Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury declares that the Jews should have Jerusalem, and why not say the anglo Israelite and point to the Bible as authority. But from Rome, the Holy See is opposed to the loss to Christendom, of Galilee so reminiscent of Jesus and the proposed new status of the Holy places in the British zone.

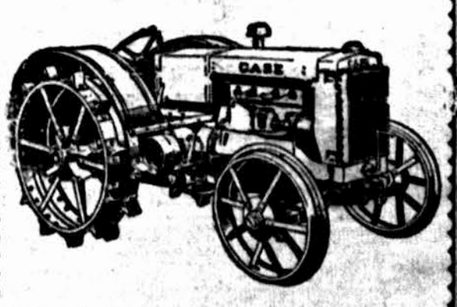
(Copyright)

'Don't shout like that—haven't I told you that we are going to sign a pact?"—Oeuvre, Paris.

"Palestine situated on the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea is a country of 10,000 sq. miles. Originally a part of Syria on the North, is now bounded on the East by River Jordan, and on the South by the Egyptian Sinai Desert. The area of land suitable for cultivation in 8,760,000 dunums and the rest is Mountainous and Desert. In 1922 the population were Arabs 673,000 and Jews 83,000 To-day due to immigration the Jews are 400,000 and the Arabs little over one million."

"CASE"

Tractors and Agricultural Implements.



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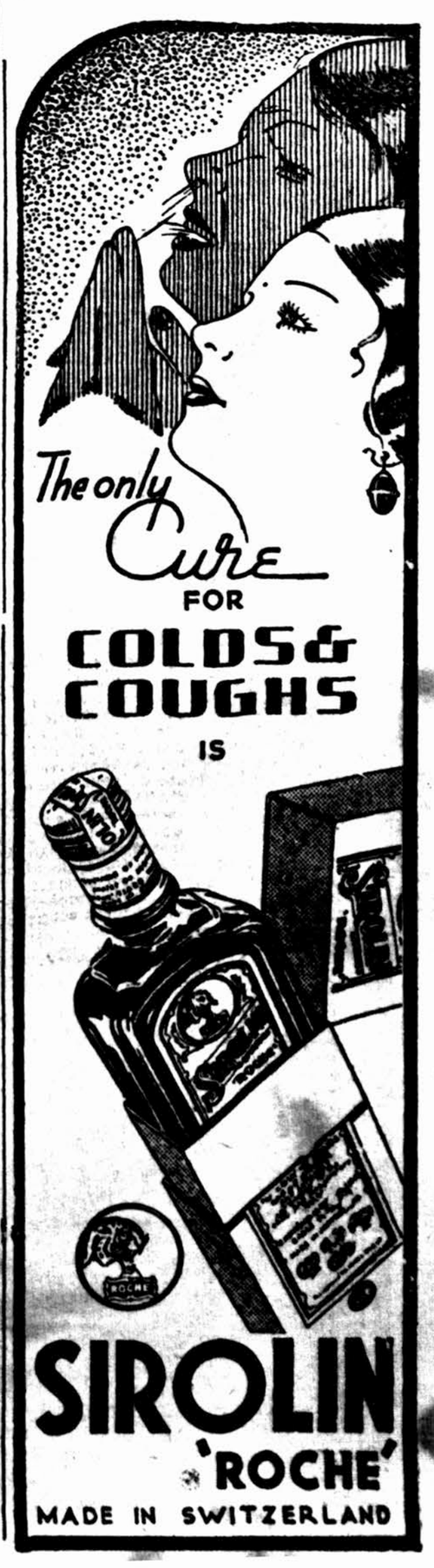

A Page From Irish History

CARSON AND OSCAR WILDE WERE CLASSMATES, BUT FORMER DID NOT SPARE LATTER AT OLD BAILEY AND CRIED FOR HIS BLOOD

Let us see how some of Ireland's most famous sons conducted themselves at school and college, Wolfe Tone admits that all through his school and college career he was very idle and only exerted himself at the approach of the public examinations. While under the care of the Rev. W. Craig in Stafford Street, young Wolfe Tone formed a sort of Mitchers' Club, and he states that he traced to his stolen attendance at military reviews in the Phoenix "the untamable desire which I have ever since had to become a soldier." However, he later made some progress in Trinity College, of which he preserved, he said, "a most sincere affection."

O'Connell was not yet four years old when he learned and committed to memory the whole alphabet, which he was taught in an hour and a half by an itinerant schoolmaster. At the age of thirteen he was sent to a school in Cork. "I was the only boy at Harrington's who wasn't beaten," O'Connell used to say in after life. Other authorities say he did not appear very brilliant at this period writes R. J Bennett in "Irish Independent".

At St. Omer's in France, Daniel O'Connell did undoubtedly score successes. It was of the future Liberator, Dr Stapleton, the President of St. Omer's, reported in 1792, "I was never so much mistaken in my life as I shall be, unless he (Daniel) be destined to make a remarkable figure in society"

Parnell, as a child, delighted to play at soldiers. But he argued with his sister's governess and defied his own tutor. Sent to England to schools at Derbyshire and Oxfordshire, respectively, he was idle and unpopular both with teachers and fellow pupils. He cared only for cricket and mathematics. Even at Cambridge University, Parnell's career continued undistinguished, and he always looked back with hatred at his school career in England He was never a scholar.

John Redmond, as might be expected, was serious and studious as a youth During his first year at Clongowes Wood he passed through two classes. He was fond of games, too, and of acting in Shakespeare's plays. Redmond always said that at Clongowes he experienced years of real happiness and that he felt a deep gratitude to his Jesuit teachers.

Edward Carson, at the age of twelve, was sent from his native Dublin to Post Arlington, where he was taught by a Protestant clergyman Because he was overgrown and lanky he was known as "Bones," and he was a persevering rather than a brilliant student. Though he liked hurling, his weak heart prevented young Carson from taking part in vigorous games. Though his father had destined him for the Bar, young Carson's own wish was to study for the Church.

While at Trinity College he was nearly expelled for his bold defiance of the authorities in firing squibs at the crowd during the Duke of Marlborough's entrance to Dublin as Lord Lieutenant. In those days and for some years to come, Carson's ambitions were exclusively Irish.

When Carson was there Oscar Wilde was the most brilliant student of classical studies in Trinity and he was a classmate of Carson's. Years later it was Carson's brilliant cross-examination of him at the Old Bailey which led to the arrest, imprisonment, and early death of the wayward, tragic genius.

"The hardships at Oscott provided us with excellent constitutions," George Moore reports his brother, Colonel Moore, as saying, and he gives his own comment—"Maybe so; but we learned nothing!" The future novelist was the most stupid, hopeless pupil who ever entered the famous English Catholic college. He was the despair of his father, George Henry Moore, who had been one of Oscott's most distinguished scholars. Not only did George learn little but he soon forgot what his governess had taught him. In one thing only (and this did not form part of the course of study provided by the college!) did young Moore shine. He was able to enumerate all the most famous English and Irish racé-horses and their pedigrees. For the ambition of the youth who was to become the most bookish of authors and the creator of "the most English of novels" was to ride in and win the Grand National

"Indeed I remember little of childhood but its pains", says Mr W. B. Yeats He found difficulty in learning to read, and at a school in London he says he had a "harassed life and got many a black eye and had many outbursts of grief and rage. . . I was always near the bottom of my class."

Mr. de Valera's first schoolmaster, the principal of Bruree national school, is said to have encouraged him thus: "You and all good boys like you will one day have a bicycle and a grand watch and chain." The future President of the Executive Council liked to read biographies of celebrated soldiers of fortune, but politics he hated in his early days, while he was fond of games.

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"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

AGED MORO'S SON GOES TO "HEAVEN" INSIDE PYTHON "GOD"

Photo from the Van Beuren-Frank Buck Motion Picture, "Bring 'Em Back Alive."

PAGAN PYTHON SACRED TO MOHAMMEDAN MOROS

Close-Up of Head of a 25-Foot, 300-Pound Constrictor, Perhaps the Most Powerful of All Reptiles.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

On one of my trips I wound up in Zamboanga, which is the American Military headquarters for Mindanao. Some soldiers of the Phillippine Constabulary were being sent up to Cotabato Province to quell a disturbance there. The officer in command was a friend of mine and he suggested that I accompany him. Always eager for a new experience when it doesn't interfere with my animal-collecting activities, I accepted the invitation. When we arrived at the town of Parang in a small trading boat commandeered for the trip, we found that the two factions that had quarreled were now in accord, but that it was necessary for my friend and his command to make the short trip inland to the scene of the trouble and stay a few days. A thorough investigation had to be made so that a full report could be filed on the killings that had taken place.

I found myself growing interested in the old Moro dato of the district, who had a twenty-five-foot python that he kept as a pet. Some of the world's biggest specimens came from this part of the universe. The longest python skin on exhibit anywhere is the one, originally from this same province, on display at the Bureau of Science in Manila. It is thirty-three feet long. (In the process of mounting it must have stretched, its real length probably having been about thirty feet.)

* * *

Like all Moros, who are the principal inhabitants of Mindanao, the headman was a Mohammedan But it is a far cry from the Near Eastern centers of the Islam faith to these remote islanders who, many generations ago, were converted by Mohammedan missionaries from the most primitive kind of savages into "true believers." It is not surprising then that they sometimes mix their Mohammedanism with a little paganism. In the case of the old dato this confusion of Allah's guidance with original racial savagery well-nigh took the form of animal worship. The man's love for his great snake was touching. He explained to me that many years back, when it was only about half its present length and he could safely let it roam the premises this python had cleared his place of rats. (The Moro language is pretty much like Malay, which I can speak fairly well. Whenever I got stuck I had one of the soldiers act as interpreter).

The old fellow believed implicitly that his snake was a divine messenger and that while he retained this emissary from a strange heaven, as he tried to explain to me, no bad fortune could befall him.

About noon of the day we were due to leave there was much excitement in the village when it became known that the dato's python had escaped. One of the old man's carabaos had been browsing in an enclosure adjoining the big cage where the python was kept. The animal had got its huge horns caught in the bamboo uprights of the cage, and, in yanking himself loose, had left an opening large enough to permit the reptile to glide out.

The old man stopped his wailing long enough to explain that normally the python (which he referred to as "my god") would not have taken advantage of the opportunity to escape. But the creature was hungry. "I had been looking for a stray dog to feed him," explained the old boy "But I could not find one I did not want to feed him one of my goats unless I had to." The python, it seems, had not eaten for several weeks and was now ready for a meal. (These reptiles usually eat once every six to eight weeks, depending on their condition. I have known them to go foodless for several months without any ill effects.)

* * *

My officer friend asked the old man and assigned some of his soldiers to help the members of the household in their search for the missing python. I joined the searching party too, rightly expecting it to prove and interesting experience.

The head-man did all he could to spur us on in our search, frantically crying at regular intervals, "My god is gone from me! Now I shall have no more good fortune!"

We combed quite a stretch of woods (not real jungle) near the old fellow's dwelling, without any success. Then, as the officer was beginning to wonder how much longer he could allow his soldiers to participate in the hunt, one of his men yelled that he had located the fugitive. We ran over and found the python coiled up under some heavy brush.

When the soldiers indicated that they did not want to get too close, the old man, now happy and smiling, said. "He knows me and will not harm anyone." I helped him pull the heavy snake (the creature weighed over three hundred pounds) clear of the dark brush while the soldiers stood by ready to shoot in the event of a mishap. We might have been tugging away at so many yards of heavy ship's rope for all the response there was. As soon as we got a good look at the python it was obvious to all of us, from the great bulge it showed, that it had just eaten. That of course accounted for its sluggishness. It would be nine days before this creature would digest its meal and be active again.

Interested to know what the snake had devoured, I ran my hands over the bulge. I could feel a round knobby something that suggested a human head! Working both hands feverishly a little below this point, I found myself tracing the outline of human shoulders! There was no longer any doubt in my mind. There was a human body inside that reptile—probably that a child.

When I communicated my belief to the old man he showed no concern, his joy over the finding of his "god" representing his one and only emotion.

After we had dragged the snake back to the house and returned him to his cage which was quickly repaired (although it would be several days before the creature could slip through that opening again), the old head-man called a meeting of his family which consisted of six wives and twenty-one children. Even the offspring that were working in the rice fields were called in for the check-up, the meeting taking place beside the python's cage.

It developed that Taqua, the only son of Tata Kena (I recall the names distinctly) was miss-

(Continued On Page 41)

YOU NEED
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SUBMARINE IN THE NEWS

How Daring Pirates Work Havoc And Go Uncaught

The daring of the Mediterranean submarine pirates, who are silently sinking ships while Governments rage and seek them in vain, is the front page news of the world's Press.

But extreme daring has always been a tradition among the men who sought—"to go under the sea—and to live."

All through the centuries, just as man fought to master the air, he fought also to master this other problem of the undersea.

The first suggestion of a kind of submarine goes back nearly four hundred years. But centuries before that some of the functions that modern submarines fill were performed by wonderfully skilled divers—the human submarines of their ages writes C. A. Lyon in "Sunday Express".

When the Greeks were fighting the Persians, the Persians' best professional diver, Skyllias, deserted them. He proposed a daring plan to the Greeks for destroying their enemy.

Accompanied by his daughter, Kyane, whom he had instructed in his art, and unaided by any apparatus, he dived repeatedly in a great storm and loosened the cables of the Persian ships from their anchors, so that they were driven ashore and wrecked.

The first submarine campaign!

* * *

When Alexander was besieging Tyre daring divers swam out from the city and, with long hooks, tore to pieces a mole with which the besiegers were endeavouring to block up the harbour.

When Malta was besieged in the sixteenth century divers, relying only on the endurance of their lungs, built a barricade under the waters of the harbour.

LIKE AN EGG

In 1620 a Dutchman had a kind of submarine floating 12 feet below the Thames. James I. went for a trip in it.

The first war-like submarine was used against the British. It was designed by the Americans for the War of Independence in George III.'s reign.

It was invented by a man named Bushnell in 1774-6.

It was shaped like an egg and contained one man only. Electric light being unknown, this man read his compass and pressure gauge by the light of phosphorus.

The daring navigator succeeded in approaching a British ship under water and attached a charge of gunpowder with a fuse. His attempt only failed because the water wetted the powder.

* * *

Next comes what may still be called the greatest story of daring in the history of the submarines.

A boat called the David, hand-propelled, was built in the 1860's for the American Civil War.

She was 60 feet long. Inside her sat side by side eight heroic sailors. Each of them operated a crank on the propeller shaft of the vessel.

One can only describe their role properly by saying that they were like so many pistons working on the crankshaft of an eight-cylinder car.

The boat had a primitive torpedo. With its aid the northerners hoped to destroy the warships of the South.

The vessel had no reserve of air and was rightly named the "travelling coffin".

Five times it went out to battle. Five times it sank. Five crews of eight each made forty men—forty volunteers—and thirty-five were drowned.

Still sailors volunteered for seats in the ill-fated submarine.

The sixth time it went out and, launching its primitive torpedo, blew up the Southern corvette Housatonic.

But the David vanished with her prey.

When the sunken Housatonic was inspected by divers the David was found sticking in the hole she had made, and all her crew were dead within her.

But the spirit of the submariners lived on.

* * *

The sub-marine of to-day was born in the 1890's, when John P. Holland, of Paterson, New Jersey, produced a sub-marine that ran by petrol on the surface and by electricity under the water.

STAGGERING CREW

The British Admiralty, who had been sitting on the fence all along, now stepped in and ordered their first submarines, of the Holland type, in 1901-2.

The boats were highly unpleasant and dangerous. They were manned by volunteers.

They carried only half a dozen men. There was only a canvas structure for a bridge.

They intoxicated their crews with petrol fumes.

Once a senior officer at Portsmouth noticed a submarine crew come ashore as a staggering rabble. He reported them for drunkenness.

When he learned the true cause of their demeanour he put on his frock coat and sword and went to the sub-marine to make a formal apology

* * *

At the outbreak of the war still no one credited sub-marines with the ability to damage first-class ships very much.

Then the blow fell.

Six weeks after the war started three British armoured cruisers—the Aboukir, Crecy and Hogue—were torpedoed all together by a German submarine.

One of them was torpedoed first. The other two were so ignorant of the true dangers of the submarine that 'they stopped to pick up survivors'. They were both torpedoed in quick succession.

The news came to the British public like a thunderclap.

To appreciate the nature of this thunderclap it is necessary to remember that no ship had been sunk or damaged by a submarine in war since the Housatonic in 1864.

There were two results. The major was that we began to build submarines as hard as possible. The minor was that an order was issued forbidding ships to stop to pick up survivors of torpedoed ships.

For a short time there was a regular submarine panic.

It is a fact that soon after the sinking of the cruisers a whole British Fleet changed course to avoid 'one' reported enemy submarine. But that soon passed, and the British Navy set out to cope scientifically with the menace.

Then came the time of some of the most daring feats of submarine navigation that all the ages can show.

DAY OF PERIL

Between Constantinople and the Dardanelles, southward, is the small Sea of Marmora.

The entrance to this sea from the Mediterranean is through the famous Narrows. Sea supplies to Turkish troops in the Dardanelles were passing through the Sea of Marmora in 1915, and submarines, with incredible risks had to stop them.

The British commanders who fought in this campaign brought the daring navigation of their fragile craft to a perfection never known before.

It took a submarine a whole perilous day or more to pass submerged through the Narrows, under the noses of the Turkish guns.

The sub-marines stayed up to forty-two days in the Sea of Marmora, their crews living on tinned food and without exercise. They used to come back to their bases physically and mentally exhausted.

The way through the Narrows was blocked by under-water nets. It was found that by charging the nets at top speed it was possible to break through them. It needed the utmost daring, as the submarine was likely to be fatally enmeshed in the net, but it was done.

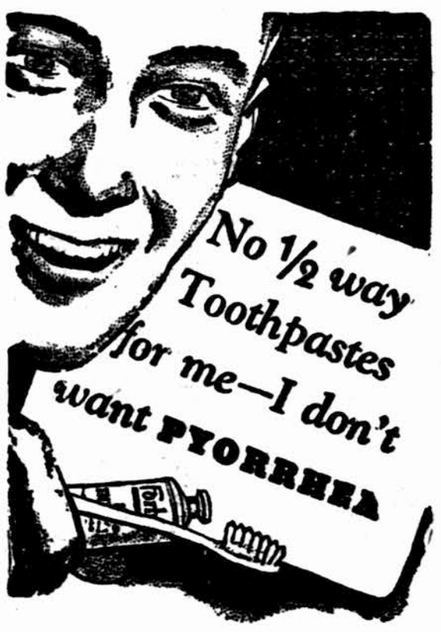
I have so little space left to tell of the feats of the Marmora Sea submariners in detail.

How Commander Nasmith (now Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar Nasmith) sank a transport ship.

He had been three or four weeks in the Sea of Marmora. He was

(Continued on Page 40)

Anti-air craft guns in action during the French army manoeuvres at Normandy.



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STONE COINS AND FEATHER MONEY

SOME QUEER CURRENCY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

In all civilized countries money consists of coins and bank-notes. Paper money (banknotes) is of comparatively recent origin, but the age of metal coins is not generally realized. Although metal money in various shapes and forms was used away back in the seventeenth century B.C., when the currency of Western Asia consisted of armlets and rings of various sizes in gold, silver and bronze, the first minted money in the world (stamped with a seal, guaranteed in weight and purity, and of a recognized value) was made in Asia Minor by King Gygas of Lydia over 2,600 years ago. This minted money consisted of bean-shaped coins made of electrum (a mixture of roughly 23 per cent of silver and 73 per cent of gold). The coins had a seal on one side and a crude anvil mark on the other side. The idea of using metal coins for money was shortly afterwards adopted by Greece, the first coins of that country being minted by Pheidon, King of Argos, and later by other Mediterranean countries; and the use of this form of currency has persisted to this day in all civilized parts of the world.

More interesting, however, is of queer money of the uncivilized parts of the world, where primitive peoples, although lacking a knowledge of metal, have achieved the same purpose as civilized peoples, but through a different medium. And in this article I propose to deal with some of the queerest money used in the world to-day; the "freak" currency of some of the little-known Pacific Islands it has been my good fortune to see, writes Ewen K. Patterson in "Empire Review."

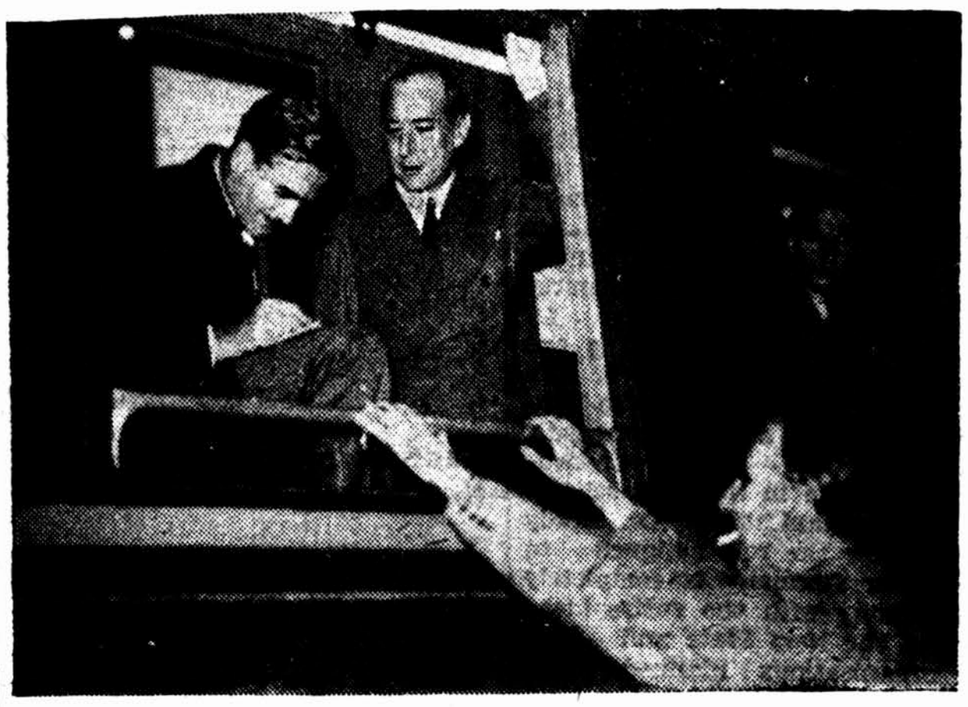
Freak Currency

For instance, the money of all civilized countries is easy to carry—quite a considerable sum in coins and notes can be carried in a small pocket, while it is also easy, far too easy, to lose. But in one part of the Pacific the money used is so bulky and so heavy that very few persons can even carry a single "coin" of it. Most of the "coins" are also so big that it is virtually impossible to lose one! This money is undoubtedly the queerest money in "circulation" in the world to-day, and it is used by the natives of Yap Island, in the Caroline Group, in the Central Pacific.

From time immemorial, the natives of Yap have used as money immense circular slabs of solid rock, resembling mill-stones, with a diameter of from eight feet to twelve feet and a thickness of from six inches to twelve inches. These stone "coins" are quarried on Palao Island, some 250 miles from Yap, and transported to Yap on huge rafts towed by canoes. Some of the massive "coins" weigh as much as three-quarters of a ton, and even more, and because of this they are "minted" with a circular hole in the centre, so that a pole may be inserted to facilitate handling—the "coins" being wheeled about instead of carried! It takes two natives all their time to move a single "coin."

Stone Coins

These unique "coins" are known amongst the natives as "Fei," they have legally established values, estimated by hand-spans. The largest "coins" of twelve feet in diameter are worth the equivalent of approximately thirty pounds in British money. For small "change" the natives use trimmed and polished pieces of pearl shell, shaped like buttons. The big stone "coins," however, are preferred by



Mr. Anthony Eden meeting the wishes of an autograph hunter in train on his way to Geneva.

wealthy natives, simply because there is not the slightest danger of the owners being robbed, for no thief could possibly run off with the great slabs of rock. As can be imagined, these huge "coins" are much too bulky to be stored in a house, and the wealthy natives usually display their rocky evidence of wealth in an unusual manner—by using the "coins" for a fence around their home!

The Yap Islanders are an exceedingly primitive race, and they are one of the very few native tribes in the Pacific who have stubbornly opposed all attempts made by missionaries to civilize them.

A characteristic of all primitive money used throughout the Pacific is that it is invariably something difficult to obtain; thus it has a value which often increases whenever there is a scarcity of the product or article

Teeth Money

In the Solomon Islands the teeth of dogs and dolphins are the principal currency used by the natives, and thereby hangs a story of how a cunning trader was outwitted by the natives. This trader hit upon the idea of using imitation teeth to trade with the natives. Using some real teeth as samples, he arranged with a manufacturer-friend to produce several thousands of teeth out of cheap procelain. To the trader the imitation teeth looked perfect in every detail; in fact, many of his friends were unable to see any difference between them and the real teeth, and, confident that his ruse would be a profitable success, the trader set sail for the Solomons.

He was welcomed by the natives with whom he had done previous business, but as soon as he handed a quantity of the imitation teeth to a chief in exchange for pearls, the atmosphere at once became tense. So expert are these natives in dealing with teeth that most of them can tell almost at a glance whether the teeth they receive came from a live or a dead animal! Consequently, as soon as the chief handled the imitation teeth, he detected at once they were forgeries, and as he continued carefully to examine them and test them with his teeth, the trader realized that the game was up, and, jumping to his feet, made a dash for his boat. But he had not travelled far when a spear, hurled by the infuriated chief, struck him in the left shoulder. Fortunately the trader managed to regain his boat before the natives could catch him, but he never completely recovered from the effects of that spear wound, as for the rest of his life his left arm remained partially stiff.

Teeth-money is extensively used in other parts of the Pacific. On Bougainville Island, south of New Guinea, fish-teeth and opossum-teeth, threaded on cane strings, are the principal forms of currency, values being gauged by the lengths of the strings. In Fiji whales' teeth are the most important native currency, and this money is used only for important transactions, such as payment for the building of a house or a boat.

The teeth of sharks are also widely used as money; in fact, in some of the New Guinea and Papuan coastal tribes the only money that can purchase a wife are sharks' teeth set in the jaws. Sometimes as many as two or three, or more complete jaws may be stipulated as a marriage payment, and to secure this "money" the bridegroom-to-be is invariably compelled to go shark-hunting, diving after the man-eaters and spearing them beneath the water, needless to say, at the perilous game many men have lost their lives.

Shell Currency

The most widely used form of currency throughout the Pacific is shell currency. In the Solomon Islands, for instance, groups of natives on a number of the smaller islands live solely by making shell money. They collect certain rare red and white shells, which are threaded on strings and sold to the villages on the bigger islands in exchange for food and other articles. The white shells are used as money by the ordinary natives, but the use of the red shells is confined to the chiefs, who use them for important transactions with other islands.

On scores of other Pacific Islands shell money is used, the shells either being threaded on strings or rings. In New Britain, however, the shells are threaded on thin strips of cane, the money being measured off in finger, elbow, and arm lengths, corresponding to our pence, shillings, and

(Continued On Page 40)

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Women In Nazi Germany

Their Position Is One Of Primitive Slavery Organised And Deified By Monopoly Capitalism

(By "VIATOR")

Every Aryan hero should marry only a blonde Aryan woman with blue, wide-open eyes, a long oval face, a pink and white skin, a narrow nose, a small mouth and under all circumstances virginal. A blond blue-eyed man must marry no brunette, no Mediterranean-type woman with short legs, black hair, hooked nose, full lips, a large mouth, an inclination to plumpness. A blond blue-eyed Aryan hero must marry no Negroid type of woman with the well-known Negroid head and thinnish body. The Aryan hero must marry only his equal Aryan woman, but not one who goes out too much or likes theatres, entertainments, or sport, or who cares to be seen outside her house.

This single statement quoted by Dr. Robert A. Brady in his "The Spirit and Structure of German Fascism" (Victor Gollancz, London, S. 12|6 net), a book that contains incomparably a complete and masterly analysis of the psychology and character of every socio-political Nazi institution gives an insight into the attitude of the Nazi 'philosophy' towards women that not all the carefully controlled propaganda of Goebbel's Ministry can tone down or make much less palatable to non-German taste.

BOVINE VIEW OF WOMEN

Foreign propaganda apart, the Nazi spokesmen including Hitler himself have always given the fullest expression to their naive, Nordic views on the role of women not merely in Hitler's Germany but in the world (which, of course, is one and the same thing, for the conquest of the world is one of the fundamental tenets of Nazi ambition): and they can be simply summed up as unadulteratedly bovine. In the chapter on women's position in the Nazi scheme of State organisation, Dr. Brady proves how the role assigned to women in Germany is completely in harmony with the entire ideology of the Nazi State and how the organisations planned and created to carry through the Nazi programme reduce women to the level of the livestock.

NAZI IDEOLOGY

The Nazis (states Dr. Brady) are proud that they regard the woman as the peasant regards his cow. Both supply services to those in a position to command them. To the peasant, his cow supplies calves and milk; to the true Nordic male his woman supplies him with children and service to bed and board. As the subservient, hard-working and pious peasant is the ideal of German manhood, so the obedient, hard-working and fruitful peasant woman is the ideal of German womanhood. The core of Nazi theory on woman runs about as follows: woman serves the man, man serves the State; the State must become great; and great States — especially Germany — rest on labour; women create the supply and can render subservient the attitude of labour, hence women must be co-ordinated in service to the State, i.e. to perform the "duty of motherhood," which means to increase child output for the State

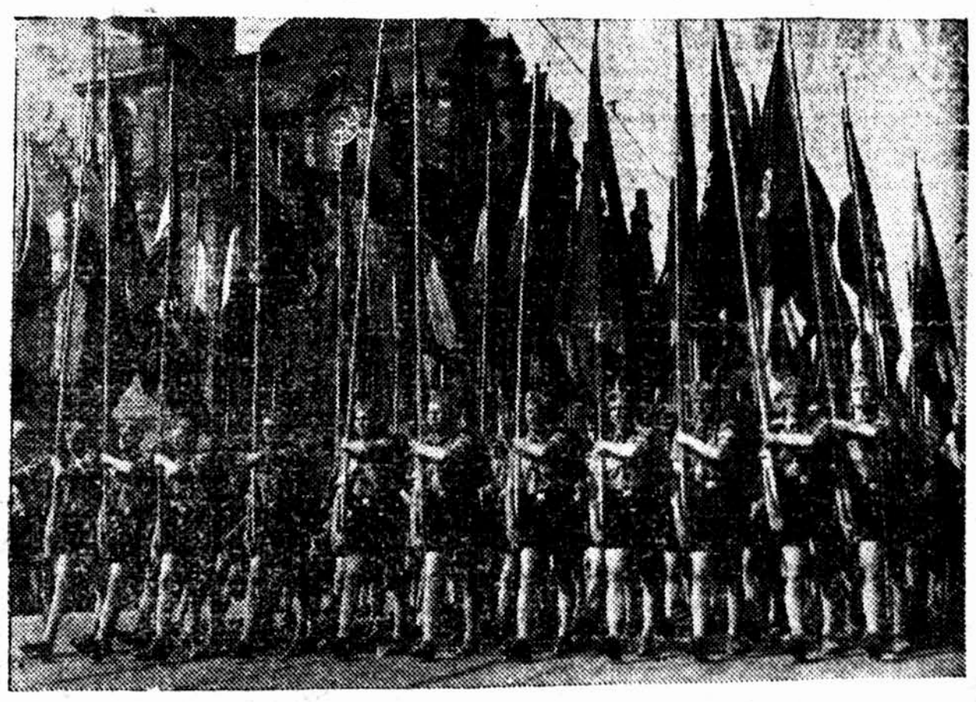
WOMEN AND THE STATE

Woman, in other words, has no existence or status in the social organisation apart from these "duties", defined and imposed with the ruthlessness of coercion the principle of which governs every activity of social and political existence, by the State machinery, and "emancipation of women has its roots only in Jewish intellectualism." She must fit herself in the unrestricted and arbitrary operation of the trinity of the 'authority principle' the 'leader principle and the 'total principle" constituting as all the three do the supreme and inspired dogma of Nazism or, to define it in terms of realities, monopoly capitalism, which discovers a valuable instrument in it to establish and consolidate its own power

Dr. Brady, in his well-documented book which in a single sweep covers every aspect of Fascist Germany as no book so far published anywhere has done and contains both an objective and psychological survey of the State machinery and its working, stresses the "co-ordination" that exists between the Nazi paradise of women's world and the other little paradises that have been created for German men drawn from all classes and conditions in life. He describes the activities of the different women's organisations brought into existence to harness and absorb German womanhood into the fulfilment of the mission that constitutes an integral part of the Nazi programme, to point out how these organisations serve the Nazi needs of exploitation of labour cunningly carried out in the name of patriotic duty.

BACK TO THE PRIMITIVE

It is not difficult, when a complete view is obtained of the aims and organised machinery of women's service commandeered by the Nazi State, to appreciate the extent of the reversal of values of European womanhood that is involved in the process of Nazi 'nordification' of women. Under the Nazi regime, the German women are denied the right to call their souls their own and the curtailment of the individual's liberty in such purely personal matters as marriage that is accepted as fundamental in civilised communities, marks the length to which the Nazi programme inevitably leads.



Banners of various sections of Hitler Youth during the March Past at Nuremberg Congress

LAND OF LEGENDS SEEN AGAIN

A land rising mysteriously from the bosom of the Atlantic off the western Irish coast, disappearing again beneath the smooth face of the billows almost before the watcher has had time to recover from his astonishment, has a place in many a story told in Connacht, and has been the subject of a good deal of speculation.

Many believe in the existence of such a land, but few have been privileged to see it.

Poets have several names for it and scientists have others.

The legendary land has once again broken water, according to a correspondent, this time off the wild coast of Erris, in Mayo.

It was seen, he states, by three people near Inisglore, off the Mullet shore.

They told me, the correspondent writes, that a few hours before sunset, when the ocean blue had turned to gold, they were within some hundred yards of the rock-bound shore.

A mile or so on the Northern side of Insigoire they observed in the Atlantic a "lovely little territory with green fields divided by emerald hedgerows and studded with clumps of trees in pyramid shape, all in luxuriant verdure."

Within the parks they say, were buildings of the most beautiful designs, castle turrets and bay windows glittering in the setting sun.

The vision lasted about two minutes, after which there was nothing but the gentle ripple of the Atlantic.

* * *

Two men were working on a building high above a busy street when the clanging of a bell suddenly rent the air. "Ambulance," observed one.

"Lummy, that's quick work! I only dropped my hammer three minutes ago," replied his mate.

* * *

Flossie is six years old.

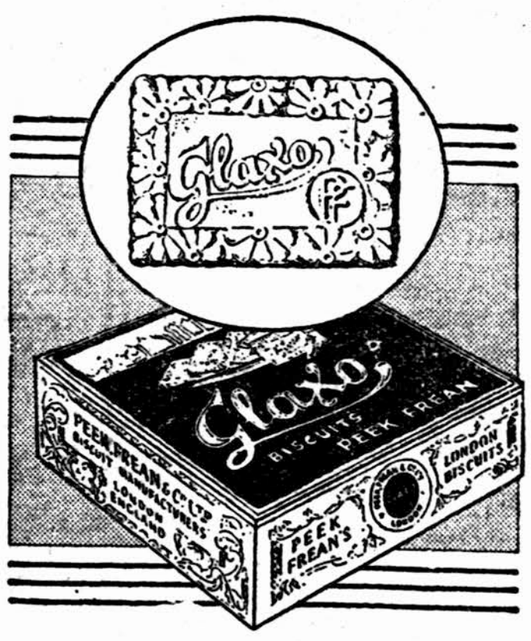
"Mamma," she asked one day, "if I get married will I have to have a husband like daddy?"

"Yes," replied her mother.

"And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?"

"Yes."

"Mamma"—after a pause—"it's a tough world for us women, isn't it?"



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TOWARDS WORLD PEACE

TRAGEDY OF HUMAN DIVINITY

This piece is a part of my work "Tragedy of Human Divinity" which I expect to complete shortly; and a cry for world-peace, for freedom and for decency in human affairs. I recently began it during my short stay in Hachijyo Shima island, and would have completed it soon, had I not to attend the Seventh World Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations. I wished to put this plan before the conference in a definite form, and had to hurry up As a result, it has taken this shape.—The Author.

BY
NAND KAVI

It Is Love

It is love,
Love that wins the world, my friend,
And not the sword!
Love is the quintessence of happiness!!
Achieve it, and fear not
Even the deadliest foe;
The foe will be thy friend,
And happiness will rest
At thy lovely feet.
The sword may give,
May give perhaps a transient shade
They call the triumph;
The victory won by love,
Will give eternal bliss.

The World Is Mad

The world is mad.
Mad immersed in fights.
The brutal fights we call;
And people try acquiring more and more,
Than what they do deserve:
They have no goal,
No definite stand in life,
And hoard a lot of land,
Immense of wordly wealth they call,
By any foul or fair game they know.
Some call themselves defenders of the faith,
The faith in which they scarcely seem so chaste;
Some name themselves protectors of the land,
The land where they perhaps,
May not even find a shade,
To lay their weary head.
And still, they have to fight.
Fight on toes and heels;
For nation's cause or defending faith.

The Leaders

The leaders,
The leaders keep themselves behind the screen,
Exploit the cause of nation or the faith,
And rouse the spirit, of those,
Who put their faith in them.
The big inventive brains,
The brains that world should praise,
The masters of the science-world,
Forget themselves,
And wield their pens, inventing things
That would end the human race.

They Fail To Know

They fail to know,
Fail to know perhaps,
That the thing they own,
They are responsible for,
Is not a thing of nation they belong;
But, a trust of world, the world at large.
They fail to know perhaps,
That the heads that work throughout the world,
Are the wealth of world,
And not of nation one could claim.
They are the birds,
The birds that claim their right upon the bond.
And not the frogs,
Whose vision scarcely reach beyond the pond.

They Have To Think

They have to think, as such,
They have to think a thousand times,
Before they put a weapon in the human hands.
They have to think of progress,
Think of poverty and of peace,
That dominates whole humanity
As the problem stands all over,
And not of national or individual ease.

But Like Birds In Cage

But like birds in cage,
Like birds in cage, they chant their melodies now,
To quench their master's thirst of greed.
"Let thousands die for one,
But one should rule the human race;
Should rule the birds and beasts,
Insects and things he'd choose,
The earth and oceans and the air"
Perhaps beyond the sky he'd like to rule.
Would like to rule with devil spirit
Full of all ambitions and all evils,
Quite forgetting and ignoring nature's law,
That creates and destroys germs in millions
Every moment like himself.

Thus

Thus,
Thus the nations are protected,
And are defended faiths.
One has to say,
One has to speak and command,
And thousands have to die,
Despite their will, their conscience crushed,
With the stupid thought of power,
That pervades the earth all over.
What have they to lose,
If millions were to die?
They have to think of self alone,
Their happiness and their joy.

But

But,
But, with all the powers,
All the powers and material things
They are the masters of,
They can't expect a bit of heavenly bliss,
Nor enjoy a real mental peace.

And A Day Comes

And a day comes,
A day comes when they have to cease their breath,
To cease their breath and smiles;
The trumpets and the drums
That chanted tunes of victory won,
Will chant the melody for their funeral piles.

They Have To Quit

They have to quit,
Have to quit, leaving all the precious things they owned,
And thought they were the only masters of;
Despite their will, without a word,
The moment Nature serves a summons
By its unseen hand.
Through pride they never cared,
Never cared though Nature warned a thousand times;
And when the call has come,
They scarcely find a little time
To think about the fortune won.
Or of those they leave behind to mourn

They Sob And Weep

They sob and weep,
They sob and weep with deep desire
Still to have the hold,
On things they thought they owned,
And have to leave untold.
But ah! None could help!
No one could help! No one could guide!
They have to find their way alone!!
Which place? that none could tell;
Somewhere in hell or heavenly zone.
They have to quit,
Off they have to go, with heads in hands,
And gloomy minds revealing actions of the past.

The Sights

The sights,
The sights in which they played their foolish games
And held a charm,
Are now the sights of dread,
And things of great alarm.
None knows although.
If things like heaven or hell exist,
But, far they have to go no doubt,
Dumb and deaf as if,
Before they catch the happy sight,
Of calm eternal light.

Don't Lose

Don't lose,
Don't lose the balance of thy mind!
Let the fighters fight!
Some call it right,
Some fight because of might;
But, none of them is right.
The world itself is a common wealth,
And every one that breathes, has equal right,
To have the joy of its pleasant sight.
Every one has right to seek his bread,
And his bones should have sufficient thread:
Have this in mind, and try to raise the one uncared,
And see how heaven helps thee,
And art thou cared!

Why Try To Own?

Why try to own?
Why try to own a house?
Is not the world thy home?
Why try to hoard some wealth?
Is not the world thy wealth?
The silly thought for self to own,
At least a little wealth,
Will drag thee out of world,
And leave somewhere alone, uncared
To think of poor health.

The World Is Thine

The world is thine, heed thou not!
Care not thou much for self!
Nature has created thee,
As master of the wealth.
Enjoy thou Nature's work,
Be humane full of heart!
If thou destroyest Nature's work,
Thou breakest, Nature's heart.
Beware of this! Thy duty is too hard;
To please the world and Nature, both,
Be always on thy guard!!

And If Thou Get

And if thou get
If thou get some gold or land,
Thou rul'st not to command;
But, serv'st the human race with love,
With all the best thou canst.

This Culture Isn't New

This culture isn't new,
Isn't new, but too old,
Which many a prophet has so often told.
Forget not! The master key to own the culture
Is 'Balance of Mind'.
Throughout the ups and downs of life,
Throughout the peace and war,
Enjoy what Nature lays before,
Don't lose thy balance bar!

They Talk Of Peace

They talk of peace,
Talk of peace and prepare for war,
To fool the world, with all inhuman things they own;
But, they scarcely know, scarcely dream,
How wise the world has grown.
It smells unpleasant smell
Before the sound can reach the ears;
And the charm is lost, it gains no point,
When their stinky bugles blow.

Drop Thou Thy Arms!

Drop thou thy arms!
Drop thou thy arms, and claim the right.
Claim the right with humane will
And human-might:
Be thou prepared to face the worst!
To face with all thy might:
For justice to humanity.
Should always be thy fight.
Be always on defensive side,
With all the force thou hast,
And help the helpless, if thou choosest;
But, never try offensive one,
To seek a selfish cause.
Thy wise intention spread abroad,
Will bring thy foes to knee,
And be rest assured,
The worst will never come to thee.

He Wears The Crown

He wears the crown,
He wears the crown who serves the best,
And not the one who rules;
With this in mind, thou gain'st thy goal,
And all shall be thy tools.

Let This Be Taught

Let this be taught,
Be taught through every mission,
By every way thou canst;
To reach the corners of thy land,
And every breathing man.

Stearns'
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FOR
MORNING MOUTH
SORE THROAT
SPONGY & BLEEDING GUMS.

No matter how you brush your teeth at bedtime, do you wake up with a "morning mouth"?
Not if you use ASTRING-O-SOL the night before.
Never miss it. A dash or two of ASTRING-O-SOL in 1/4 tumblerful of warm water gargled and swirled round the mouth and through the teeth night and morning leaves the mouth, gums and throat fresh, clean, sweet and tingling with exhilaration.
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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

"INDIA'S BALANCE OF INDEBTEDNESS" by Y. S. Pandit (Published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd. London—10s. 6d.)

In recent years, the younger generation of economists in India seem to have adopted a more scientific approach to the study of the complex economic problems of this country than the veterans were wont to adopt. The scientific attitude has definitely improved the tone of writing on economics and exposed many of the fallacies of economic reasoning that blocked the way to clear thinking. Mr. Pandit's study of 'India's Balance of Indebtedness' has a great value in this respect.

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY.

In the first part of the book Mr. Pandit arrives at a series of approximate estimates for the large number of invisible transactions that enter into India's balance of payment on international accounts. They include shipping services, insurance and banking services, settlers' effects, tourists' expenditure, pensions and allowances payable abroad, immigrants' and emigrants' remittances and others. All these are elusive items and yet Mr. Pandit has made a successful effort to evaluate them with the help of different statistical methods which have been evolved for similar studies in other countries. Even the League of Nations' annual publication on the balance of payments omits most of these items. On the basis of the estimates made in the book the author arrives at the net imports of capital in India during the period of his study. Over the period of 16 years this indirect estimate of capital imports tallies closely with the direct estimate and in a way certifies the correctness of the values of invisible items.

ROLE OF CURRENCY.

The second part of the study is of theoretical interest. It examines the mechanism by which capital imports were absorbed in India's commodity balance of trade and incidentally throws a new light on the currency controversy of the period mainly relating to prices. The effects of capital imports on the internal economy of the country are succinctly brought out.

A study of Mr. Pandit's book should be useful to the student of international trade both from the point of view of statistical methods and economic theory.

The Gujarat Peasant

LIFE AND LABOUR IN A GUJARAT TAIUKA, by J. B. Shukla (Longmans Green and Co. price Rs. 5

This book of nearly 300 pages is published as a volume in the series of "Studies in Indian Economics" issued under the authority of the Department of Economics in the University of Bombay. It differs from the two studies of rural economic life that were published previously, one of which was for a typical village in South Gujarat while the other was for the whole of the economic region of the Konkan. This study deals with the conditions of life and labour in the whole of a Taluka and the method adopted is such as to present a clearer idea than in the other two type of studies of the social and economic problem that have to be faced in a normal tract in any scheme of social reconstruction. The Taluka selected is Olphad in the Surat District and for purposes of the study it was divided into five groups in each of which standard or typical villages were selected for detailed examination. An attempt was made to reach nearly half the families in these villages in the course of the investigation.

Among the physical features of the Taluka the only point worthy of note is that, like the rest of the District the area is practically immune from a total failure of rains. The area under irrigation constitutes a very insignificant proportion of the aggregate area under cultivation. On account of the limitations imposed by local conditions of soils and crops the introduction of a system of irrigation by canals does appear to be a feasible proposition but much benefit would certainly accrue according to Mr. Shukla from the extension and improvement of tanks and from the construction of wells after suitable investigation. It is with the aid of irrigation mainly, that. in the mass, production can increase in a given area, and it is only when production increases that the budget of the cultivator will balance itself. That is not the case to-day in Olphad Taluka as in the rest of rural India The figures set forth in one of the- concluding chapters shows that the cultivator's family gets a net income of Rs. 282/8 for maintaining itself throughout the year whereas the expenditure if a family of 5 members varies from Rs. 375 to to Rs. 650 thus leaving a deficit of not under Rs. 100. The deficit has probably widened because of the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural produce. That Jirayat cultivation of the type common in the Taluka is normally not an economic proposition is, however, evident from the rate at which indebtedness had grown even prior to the depression. The average debt per family works out Rs. 763 which is much higher than the present income from the land as noted above.

As a result of the careful survey that he has made Mr. Shukla comes to the conclusion that while agriculturists will certainly stand to gain by the introduction of measures such as debt conciliation and the transfer of the settled debts to land mortgage banks, the real remedy lies in relieving the pressure of population on the land by intensive efforts at the promotion of industries and the encouragement of subsidiary occupations. How great the pressure is and how it has increased in recent years is seen from the chapter on Population. From the census of occupations Mr. Shukla quotes a table giving the list of selected functional castes. The total number of principal earners in that castes is 2,279 of whom only 8.99 are now engaged in the traditional occupation associated with their caste. No less than 1,075 persons or nearly half had had to resort to agriculture and pasture for their livelihood. Among those who have left their traditional occupations are 273 Kumbhar or potters and 705 Dheds who were formerly weavers. Though there is no detailed examination of the position of those engaged in the various occupations Mr. Shukla notes why there has been a decay of several crafts while some others have survived. Cattle breeding and dairying and hand spinning and weaving appear to him to present the two most suitable lines of economic development apart from such results as may be derived from the intensification of agriculture and the growing of vegetables and fruits with the aid of irrigation under tanks and wells. Though there is a reduction in population by 8 per cent as compared with 1891 the number of persons employed in agriculture still remains very high, the figure of 83 per cent comparing unfavourably with the corresponding figure of 72.2 for the whole of India. By a series of careful calculations Mr. Shukla shows that roughly 16,000 persons out of a total of 60,000 are definitely in excess of what the land with its present resources can maintain The "per capita" share of the Taluka's income grows less, indebtedness increases and holdings for cultivation tend to grow smaller making farming still less economic. No less than 8 out of 10 holdings are what may be deemed uneconomic and no scheme of consolidation or prevention of fragmentation will succeed unless simultaneously an attack is made against the evil of rural unemployment The possibility of extension of cultivation in the Taluka according to Mr. Shukla are limited or non-existent. Schemes of land reclamation and development of cultivable wastes, moreover, involve a large outlay of capital and those can only be undertaken by the State With a Congress Ministry in office we may look to Government to explore the possibilities of development on a comprehensive basis and it is only if such planning is initiated that we may hope to prevent the repetition of the tragedy of indebtedness, poverty and unemployment that goes on in our midst even in a normal tract such as Olphad.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

ADAB-E-HAQ. By Maulana Muhammad Ayyub "Bagh." Can be had from Messrs. Azad & Co., Book-sellers, Diggi Bazar, Ajmere. Demy 8 vo. Pp. 252. Re. 1.

This is a very interesting book inasmuch as it gives the thoughts of well-known mystics and Sufis on different topics pertaining to the life of a devotee. The number of subjects dealt with exceeds 160 and this fact alone can vouch for the usefulness of the book. The names of the saints and mystics have also been given against the sayings attributed to them. The author has also added couplets and views of his own which make an interesting reading. People interested in "Sasawwuf" or Islamic mysticism will find it a useful book.

SALANA REPORT. Prepared by Maulavi Abdul Haq, Secretary, Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, (Dn.)

The report under notice is for the year 1936 and gives an account of the work done by the Anjuman during that period. As the Anjuman was busy preparing text-books for schools and colleges, it could not naturally devote more time to the preparation of other books as heretofore. Yet it is gratifying to see that it was able to publish books of the type of "Maqalat-e-Hali," and Garcin de Tassy's "lectures on the Urdu language." Several important publications are in the press while some others are under preparation. Not only this, but an All-India Urdu Conference was also held at Aligarh which was a great success. The work as a whole done during the year is creditable indeed.

KHUTBA-E-SADARAT. By Maulana Abdul Haq, B.A., Secretary, Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad (Dn.)

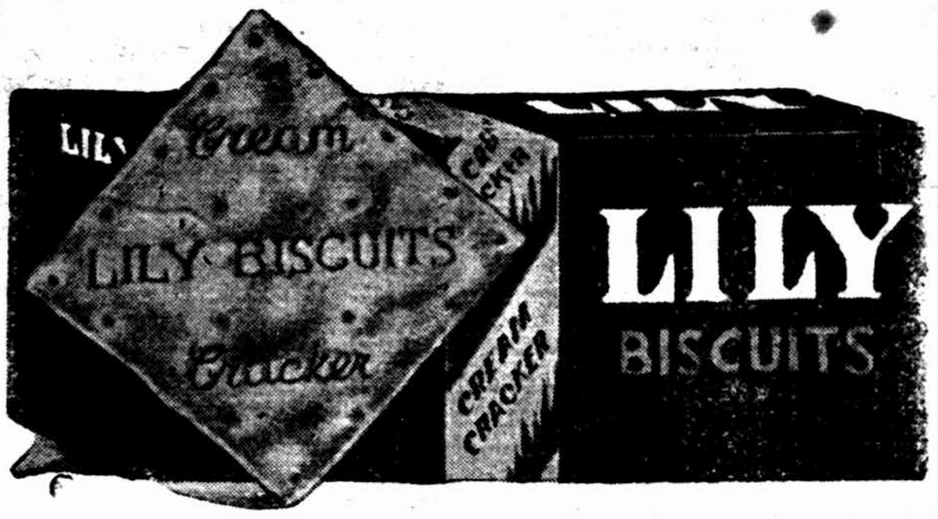
This is a reprint from the issue of "Urdu" for April 1937, of the presidential address delivered by Maulana Abdul Haq at the All-India Urdu Conference held at Aligarh in 1936. The Maulana traces the growth of the Hindustani language and also throws light on the patronage given to it by the British Government and the Hindus in the past. He contradicts the view held by some persons that the Hindi-Urdu controversy was first started by Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan and ultimately proves that Urdu is the common heritage of the Hindus and the Mussalmans. The address contains several valuable constructive suggestions.

NADIM—An illustrated weekly published from Bhopal (Central India). Annual subscription is Rs. 5 and single copy is available for 1 anna and 6 pies.

This bulky weekly is in existence for the past several months and is very regular in its publication. Each issue contains articles of literary value as well as comments on current topics, although its chief feature is that it mainly deals with the questions that confront the Indian States. The issue for the first of September contains several readable articles and poems by well-known writers and poets like Mulla Rumuzi, Rushdi Bhatnagar, Zakariya Fayyazi and Mail. Articles regarding the pan-Arab movement, the literary services of the Turks and the life and work of the late Sir Ross Masud will pay perusal. A weekly of this type ought to have a bright future before it.

(Continued On Page 37)

LILY CREAM CRACKERS



These tasty and fresh cream crackers are now available in half-pound air-tight Cartoons too.

THE LILY BISCUIT Co., Calcutta.
Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Artists, Living And Dead—The Viceroy Is Interested In Archaeology—Is He Interested In Living Art And Artists?—Archaeology As Intellectual Luxury—India Cannot Afford—It Is Not "Limited Funds"—It Is Limited Vision—And Undemocratic Outlook—The Bane Characteristic Of Departmentalised Archaeology—The Cause of Stunted Archaeological "Research"—The Initiative Is Outside India—Markham Report Indicts The Survey—Research Outside The Department Discouraged—No Facilities For Non-Official Cultural Exponents—Elephanta Episode—And, Mysterious Blackiston Report.

It is significant that H. E. the Viceroy should have been prompted to mention archaeology in the speech, nearly a fortnight ago, to the combined Legislature. He said: "Since I returned to India in April of last year, I have been at pains to make myself familiar with the position in regard to archaeological research, and the preservation of ancient monuments in this country. The question is at present under review of how best to further these objects within the inevitably limited funds available.

Heritage Of Incalculable Value

The monuments of antiquity, eloquent witnesses to historical and cultural achievements of this country, constitute a heritage of incalculable value and significance which it must be our privilege to guard and hand down to posterity." The Viceroy's speech maintains the orthodox conventions about scholarly research and the cultural aspirations of the country.

The Present Thrown To The Lumber Room

Are we to guard and hand down to posterity only the past? How is it that living art, artists, contemporary cultural achievements and aspirations find themselves almost invariably and conspicuously absent from these periodic Viceregal reviews? Why have all proposals, emanating from India, for the nation-wide employment of Indian artists, say, at New Delhi or India House been left in the lumber rooms of the Legislature?

Departmental Inertia

The questions are unnoticed and unanswered. Some day they will have to be answered. They can no longer remain unnoticed now. In the meantime, if it is the official convention to humour national sentiment by lofty reference to antiquarian romancing, one may as well examine its national implications and consequences. The Viceroy would suggest, as he does, that the "inevitably limited funds" has been the main, if not the sole, cause of what he, evidently, regards as the unsatisfactory position of archaeological "research" and the "preservation" of ancient monuments. This is, transparently a characteristic orthodox excuse for the departmental inertia.

The Impossible Miracle

Where departmentalism has been entrenched as and for vested interests the excuse has never been and obviously cannot be valid. Accustomed to this convenient camouflage, not even the Viceroy could or should expect from the Archaeological Department the impossible. No other Government Department has been so singularly immune from popular supervision, criticism and control as the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. The miracle has been, therefore, logically, impossible. It cannot happen now. The Viceroy cannot begin to animate archaeological research or the adequately nation-wide protection of ancient monument without ending with an appeal for more funds for the popularly and nationally inaccessible Archaeological Department. If the Viceroy is really in earnest about the archaeological research he should disown, therefore, the facile departmental apology he has been led to uphold.

The Departmental Brief

He must look outside the departmental brief if he wants, as he said, to make himself familiar with the position and formulate the most economic and effective solution of the question that he mentions as "under review." Neither economy nor reorganisation would be valid or permanent without non-official, popular, national co-operation and guidance. Will the Viceroy inquire what precisely have been the measures undertaken by the Archaeological Department to seek that co-operation and guidance?

National Facilities For Research Publication, Review.

Will His Excellency inquire about the extent, scope and character by which the Archaeological Department has promoted archaeological "research" outside the Department? What have been, exactly, the facilities in available material, archaeological objects—literature, drawings and photographs—offered to Scholars and cultural exponents outside the Department? What are the facilities for publication and circulation of works on archaeological 'research' by students and cultural exponents outside the Department? What are the occasions it organises and the literature it distributes for periodic scholarly notice and review by Indian periodicals and the nationalist Press?

Official Interest Rudely Stirred

It is not at all surprising that official interest in museums, research and preservation of monuments should have been rudely stirred and awakened to some home truths by the Markham report. The Archaeological Department ever since its foundation has been, as I said, immune from all nationally vital cultural demands. This is not the occasion to discuss the many questions of archaeological interest discussed in that report. But it would be greatly helpful if H. E. the Viceroy would enquire why, as the Markham report states, there has been an "entire absence of publications dealing with the art section?" Why "only achaeology receives anything like a fair share of attention?"

Why has nothing been done to remove this glaring defect by the Archaeological Department to which pointed attention was drawn by the last Museums Conference nearly quarter of a century ago?

Is Art Cultural Heritage For Posterity?

Is art, according to the Viceroy and the Archaeological Department, "a heritage of incalculable value and significance which it must be our privilege to guard and hand down to posterity?" Or, is it not? Has the Viceroy examined the force of the argument by which the Markham report seeks to justify the appointment of an Inspector-General of Museums outside the Department on the ground that an officer from the Archaeological Survey would "naturally be an archaeologist by training and sympathy?"

Research Stagnates

It is here, in the neglect of art that India, as the Markham report rightly suggests, "has sustained and is sustaining her greatest losses." It should thus be obvious that it is not the "limited funds" but the limited vision, the limited departmental objectives that have pushed archaeological research to the stagnating position it has been occupying.

The Elephanta Catastrophe

As to the preservation of ancient monuments, the spectacular reports of excavated "sites," the uneven distribution of departmental attention and resources and, finally, such catastrophic incidents as the disastrous sculptural damages at the world-renowned cave cathedral at Elephanta should be more than revealing of the dialatory methods and tactics adopted by the department. It took the department nearly two years to notice the havoc wrought to the priceless art treasures. It took a Blackiston Committee's long journey to discover the damage by the Departmental Chemist.

One Never Can Tell!

One never knows how long it will take to get the Blackiston Committee Report which the Department has for obvious reasons kept a mystery. And, one can never tell what will happen to the priceless sculptural treasures at Elephanta under the custody of a Department whose capacity to understand, supervise and judge art has been, in some measure, rightly x-rayed by the Markham report.

IN THE VILLAGE

Syt. Ramendra Chakravarti who, en route to Europe for further studies, arranged an exhibition of his paintings at the Bhagini Samaj. The above is a picture from rustic life as he sees it.

"INCREDIBLE!"

By: "MASI"

It was past nine when Gopal left the office, and made his way leisurely home on foot, as was his habit. In reality Gopal had no spare time. He was a young man who loved his profession, lived for it, and thought of nothing which did not touch at some angle upon journalistic work. Nobody could mistake Gopal for anything else. There was something about him that was characteristic. He was a newspaper man all through. The studying of human beings was his absorbing hobby, and so it was no great surprise when he became suddenly alive and interested that night at the sight of an excited crowd which he had to pass near Curzon Street. The cry "Fire" assailed his sharp ears, and the ruddy glow which lighted the dark expanse of the sky and the distant jangle of fire bells confirmed the cry. Gopal, with all his reporter's curiosity, could not restrain himself from instantaneous action. Regardless of danger he elbowed his way through the excited crowd to the scene of disaster. When he reached the spot he heard a roar of warning, encouragement and fear for a girl who stood like a statue on the parapet of the building which was ablaze. Then suddenly he saw a red ladder-head go over the parapet, and a brass-helmeted man, followed by another, leap upon the roof. All this happened in a few seconds and the girl was saved! In the meantime frequent crashes followed by clouds of choking dust betokened that the building was collapsing. People were warned; traffic had been diverted, and the street within one furlong was cleared. All of a sudden the whole building came down with a tremendous crash, and the brass helmeted men of the Fire Brigade, who were fighting with the hungry flames, had to fly away for their lives.

* * *

The next morning Gopal's intention was to reach the scene of fire before the police, and to secure by hook or by crook a clue that would throw light upon the tragedy; and to do this he was determined to sacrifice whatever reputation he had for honesty or straight-dealing! When he reached the place, however, he was disappointed, for not only were the Police present, but also a gentleman well over average height, lean and wiry and a woman apparently his wife. They seemed to be in a state of extreme prostration. For several seconds—it seemed to Gopal much longer—they stood gazing at the ruined building.

The Police Inspector, however, when he saw Gopal, came forward to meet the young reporter.

"There is nothing for press yet, Gopal," said the Inspector.

"Is anybody dead?" enquired the young man.

"Yes, Mr. Vijayaranga Andar, the Millowner is dead. Though the body has been crushed beyond recognition, Mr. Panduranga Andar, his brother, has been able to identify the body."

"May I look at the body," asked Gopal without knowing why he had made such a ludicrous request.

"Yes, you may," said the Inspector after a little hesitation, "though I do not see what purpose it will serve."

Gopal was down on his knees by the dead body before the Inspector had hardly given him permission to do so.

As he bent down Gopal's memory instantly supplied a vivid picture of the man himself whose crushed body was laid before him. He had seen him more than once during the recent strike in his Mills His close scrutiny of the crushed body revealed to him an all-important clue which escaped the notice of the Police! He, however did not disclose it, but kept to himself. He had stumbled on the thing by accident!

* * *

The inquest presented a melancholy ceremony. Gopal was there duty bound, as every other newspaper reporter. His eyes, while casually sweeping over the mass of heads, were caught and held momentarily by one face directly across him, and it was the face of Pandurang Andar, the brother of the dead millowner. His face was pale, but was a composed, expressionless mask, and he held himself with his habitual dignity and poise. There was, however, something forced and unnatural in his movements which did not fail the sharp eyes of Gopal. Although Panduranga Andar's answers to the Coroner's questions were given firmly and without hesitation, there was a seeming lack of personal interest and feeling in his manner as well as his carefully guarded utterances, which could not fail to create an unpleasant impression on his hearers.

The evidence which were brought forward and the sequence of events put in consecutive fashion, however, proved beyond doubt that the whole thing was an accident and nothing else. The proceedings of the inquest terminated with a verdict of "Accidental death caused by fire."

The verdict was upheld by everyone excepting Gopal. So naturally had events followed one another that it did seem strange to Gopal that he should suspect the verdict of the Coroner, but he could not do otherwise. Gopal knew almost everybody who had any importance in the town. Indeed, quite a number of people would have had a shock if they had known how very completely informed he was about their private lives. Inspite of the fact that Mr. Panduranga Andar came of a stock which was indelibly associated with aristocracy, there was something about him which Gopal and Gopal alone knew.

By the time Gopal had reached his newspaper office he had settled in his mind what line he should adopt in his story of the incident. A few additional details had arrived, and sitting down at his typewriter, he rattled off the best part of a column, but the News Editor read it through without much enthusiasm, as it was substantially the same as the story which appeared in every other journal that morning. Gopal, however, could not do better, as his mind was in a whirl!

With his nose on the trail of a story tingled with possible crime. Gopal was indefatigable. Evening found him waiting at the gate of the Women's Hospital. He wanted to interview the daughter of the late Vijayaranga Andar, who was an in-patient in the Hospital since the fire incident. As the daughter of the dead millowner, her knowledge of affairs, Gopal thought, might help matters.

The Matron of the Hospital, who knew Gopal well, had allowed him to interview the girl as a special case, and had fixed the period of interview at quarter of an hour.

On entering Gopal found Lakshmi, the only daughter of the late millowner looking better and more cheerful. He knew her from her childhood and she had great faith in him.

"What about father,' she asked him the moment he stepped into the room. "Is he all right?"

The sudden question startled Gopal, as he only then remembered that she knew nothing whatever of her father's death. She watched him with trouble in her eyes.

"What's the matter,' she said. "You don't wish to answer me?"

Was it wise to tell her the news he thought, but his hesitation increased the girl's anxiety.

"Please for God's sake speak Gopal," she exclaimed. "What has happened to him?"

"The worst has happened," said

(Continued on Page 42)

"Sondags-Nisse Strix," Stockholm
"You see, it's exactly your style"

"Kladderadatsch," Berlin.
Gibraltar refortified.

BEAUTY THAT CAN BEAR THE LIGHT.

"A FACE Enflowered

In fortune's sweetest favours" A faultless face of fascinating freshness, frank, fair and free from freckles.

BY USING

OATINE

Her complexion is perfect whether by daylight, gaslight or electric light, because the under skin is nourished and the upper skin rendered smooth and supple by the nightly use of Oatine Cream and the daily application of Oatine Snow.

THESE TWO ARE ALL YOU NEED FOR BEAUTY

MARTIN & HARRIS, Ltd. SUDAMA HOUSE, 3rd Floor, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

BOMBAY COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(BY J C MAITRA)

Since I wrote last week on the subject of Physical Education and training, the Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee with the following personnel:—

Swami Kuvalayananda, (Chairman).

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, M.A., B.Sc.

Captain Ganpatrao Modak.

Mrs. Salima Faiz B. Tyabji, M. L. A

Mr. S. S. Cameron, Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

Dr. M. N. Natu, District Scout Commissioner. Poona.

Mr C B. Purani. M. L. A. (Secretary)

PERSONNEL DISAPPOINTING.

I must frankly admit that I am rather disappointed with the personnel of the Committee. As far as I can judge, the Committee is over weighed with a particular branch of physical culture and, that is, the Indian systems of Pranayam, Asans, etc. It is true the Western systems of Scouting and drilling are also represented on it; but the representation of Western games has been practically omitted. No doubt Cameron is there to support their cause. But he is by no means a specialist in this department and his knowledge of organisation in this country and in the West must be very limited

IMPORTANT OMISSIONS.

It is most surprising that the name of one person who would have been of invaluable help to the Committee in matters of Athletics and Physical education on Western lines, has been omitted. He is Mr. S. K. Mukerjee who was for some years Director of Physical Education of the University of Bombay

As for team games like cricket, football, hockey, etc., there are a number of persons with vast experience whom I can name and who would have been acquisitions to the Committee. If it is not too late yet I would suggest to Premier Kher to broaden the Committee so as to include all shades of physical culture to make it a strong and representative body.

INDIVIDUALISM AND TEAM-SPIRIT.

I am not one of those who have a certain amount of prejudice against our indigenous systems of physical culture and sport. As a matter of fact, I have always advocated their encouragement. At the same time, I must freely state that our Indian Systems tend to encourage "individualism' as against "team-spirit" inculcated by Western games. To encourage individualism, especially among school children would be fatal not only to their personal growth as members of Society but to the Society its. the lack of 'esprit de corps among its members. It is, therefore, highly necessary that such games as foster team spirit and mass discipline should be given the greatest preference. It cannot be denied that these qualities are sadly lacking in our country Every effort will have to be made to eradicate this short coming. I am afraid the Committee, as it is constituted, will not be able to fulfil these requirements and, therefore, the object for which it has been appointed will suffer

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Now I must refer to the terms of reference. It is stated the Committee will draw up proper schemes for the introduction of physical education in Primary and Secondary schools with special reference to the following terms of reference:—

(i) to suggest measures for the improvement and development of physical education in the Presidency, e.g.,—

(a) the appointment of a member of trained experts throughout the Presidency,

(b) to build up a cadre of trained teachers—both for primary and secondary schools.

(c) the provision of equipment, reference books and syllabuses for primary and scondary schools.

(d) encouragement and help to local gymnasia and Athletic Associations.

CONCRETE SCHEME.

(ii) To draw up an actual scheme of Physical Education for Primary and Secondary Schools of this Presidency with particular reference to the following points:—

(a) the type of physical education required for children of varying ages;

(b) how far it is practicable to introduce compulsion;

(c) to make recommendations with regard to the provision of playing-fields in municipal and rural areas;

(d) the probable cost to Government on such a scheme.

LIMITED SCOPE.

As it will be seen from the above terms of reference, they are very limited in their scope. In fact they propose to touch only the fringe of the problem. To introduce physical education among the school children only would be in the nature of a flea-bite. The College students and the vast mass of the population would remain untouched thereby. However, Clause (d) in the first part demands suggestions for the encouragement and help to local gymnasia and athletic associations. This might be considered as a first step towards introduction of physical education among the general population. There is nothing to prevent the Committee, I think, to suggest other means of encouraging physical education and sport among the people of this Presidency.

THE BEGINNING.

The Committee are instructed to advise Government as to how a beginning should be made on the lines of their schemes with the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided for the purpose in the current year's budget

It is hardly necessary for me to point out that with the small sum at their disposal, the Government can do very little. The appointment of a Director of Physical Education with his office staff, and a few experts for different centres in the Presidency will cover up that amount. However, that will not be a negligible start. The business of these experts, at this initial stage will be to move about their respective areas propagating the spirit and benefits of physical education and training and helping the school teachers in the introduction of the system of education and training.

A TRAINING COLLEGE

The Committee should draw up a plan for the establishment of a college for training physical instructors. I am told that a very carefully drawn up scheme has already been handed over to the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee. I have no doubt other schemes will also be placed before the Committee. I hope a college on the most up-to-date lines will be established here before long. The Government may not be able to lay out all the money for the purpose. But I am sure there are many philanthropic citizens in Bombay who would be too glad to help an institution of this kind. A Training College is an imperative and urgent necessity and I hope Government will lose no time in bringing one into being.

COMPULSION NECESSARY.

Compulsion is absolutely necessary at this stage, as our people have become accustomed to a lethargic and easy-going life. Students go to schools and colleges with the sole object of passing examinations so that they may be fit for some job or other. Question of physical fitness does not worry them very much. Consequently physical training has to be made compulsory. But to make it palatable to them, it should be placed before them in an attractive form. It should suit varying tastes. And everybody should be allowed to choose his or her own form of exercise. For instance one may elect to play outdoor games and another may prefer indoor exercises Within prescribed limits this should be permissible At the same time, team-games should be given the greatest encouragement as therein lies the seed of national emancipation and even world comradeship.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

With regard to the question of helping athletic associations, gymnasia etc and the provision of playing-fields in Municipal and rural areas, I would suggest the appointment of a permanent Advisory Committee as exists in England and other countries. With prominent sportsmen and sport organisers from all parts of the Presidency in the Committee, it should be able to do very good work movement to call a National Convention early next year. I am reliably informed that this has already enlisted the support of Premier Rajagopalachari and Ministers Subbarayon of Madras. I earnestly hope that it will receive the support of the Kher Cabinet as well. If a National Advisory Council is formed, the work of the provincial Council will be much simplified

FUNDS

I would not close this article without making a suggestion regarding the financial aspects of these questions. For the last few years the Government has taxed the entertainments of the people. But where this tax goes nobody knows At any rate, it is not spent for their recreation or physical well-being. I am sure the amount is pretty considerable. I would suggest that the entire sum desired from this tax be devoted to the physical development of the people The tax is a hated one But when one realises that the money is being spent on a very good cause he will not grudge it. I hope the Bombay ministry will make this provision in their budget I have been harping on this theme for a long time without notice in our Presidency But the cry has been taken up in other provinces and it is likely they may beat Bombay the race

Dorothy's Home Has No Tennis Court

DUDLEY: (By Mail).

For the wedding of Miss Dorothy Round, the All-England lawn tennis champion, to Dr. Douglas Leigh Little, this Midlands town became a beleaguered fortress today

Roads leading to the wedding area were closed to traffic and the pavements barricaded and roped off to control the crowd of 10,000

Hundreds of women shouting "Good luck to you, Dorothy" broke through the barriers as the bridal car escorted by police on motor-cycles reached the Wesleyan Methodist Church

Dorothy wore a silver brocade dress and bridal veil. On her wrist was her only ornament, the watch set with diamonds, which was the gift of Dudley on her first Wimbledon victory three years ago.

Cheers also greeted Miss Mary Heeley the bridesmaid, so often Dorothy's rival in singles, and Betty Nuttall, one of the 300 guests

Eight hundred people saw the ceremony performed by the Rev. H. V. Capsey.

"Messages from great London people are coming to you" he told the bride and bridegroom. "Good wishes are flying to you from all quarters of the country and of the world"

At the church door little Margaret Eveson, daughter of the Mayor of Stourbridge, presented the bride with a large silver key which contained space for the names of guests

Another great crowd surrounded the town hall, where the reception was held.

Presents arrived from admirers in all parts of the world.

Dorothy and her husband are spending a golfing honeymoon in Scotland before she settles down to the life of a Dudley general practitioner's wife. There is no tennis court at their future home.

You're only ½ SHAVED without this Barber's Secret
PREP
Good Morning! PREP
prepares your face for a painless shave
Saves your Time! Saves your Blades! Saves your Face

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTER... OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20 MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a cultured girl for a Muslim, well placed in life. Please write Box No. 9135 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for rich Sunni Moslem landlord bachelor, highly qualified pleader of Bombay, handsome, 25, guaranteed character, only son, business trained, father holding highest post; a girl who may be modern or orthodox educated or Urdu educated, but must be either daughter of (1) established businessman in whose business he may invest and work (partnership without relationship insecure) or (2) Vakil whom he could join, (3) or beautiful girl, (4) equally rich or possessing equal status. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Correspondence confidential. Matrimonial advertisements regarded bad but this is assuredly good. Apply Box No. 9182, "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a reliable gentleman for whose place of residence with a large surrounding district, a delivery office is to be opened at once. The applicant would have, under our guidance, especially to supervise the delivery of goods (no shop). No security needed. Occupation and residence no important. Large income guaranteed. Offers received under "A. 16" c|o Honel & Co., Nfg., Box 241, Klagenfurt (Austria). (7004)

Wanted a Gentleman to take charge of one of the department of a scheduled bank. The gentleman should be at least ten years experienced in a first class bank either Indian or Foreign, on a responsible position. Pay Rs. 200-10-300, special scale of pay can be considered for a really deserving man. Please apply Box No. 7005, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Students for Fidelity course—fee to pay on getting service. Prospectus on annas four. Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, (F) Bombay, 14. (9159)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted candidates to secure Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical Degrees by post. Registrar. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (9036)

221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS

Birth Control—Sure and Successful remedy. Contains no quinine. External use only. Price: Rs. 3, Vasant Chemicals, Europe shop. Manmad, Bombay Pr. (9066)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Piece-goods. Commission moderate. Write with one-anna stamp to: Refined Indian Industrials, Kakkat, Cannanore. (9087)

336. BUSINESS FOR SALE

Dispensary practice for quick sale. Parel neighbourhood. Moderate income. Apply Box No. 9196, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted cottage or house in Bombay city preferred or suburbs. Rupees four to eight thousand. Submit details, Box No. 9186, "Bombay Chronicle."

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA(Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Wanted a Lady Doctor for Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur, must be a Graduate in Medicine of a recognised University and having some experience in Maternity and Gynaecological works. Starting pay Rs. 250 per month and free quarters or ten per cent of pay in lieu. Private practice allowed as per Company's rule. Interview may be necessary at candidate's own expense. Apply mentioning age, married or single, qualifications and experience with three recent testimonials to:—
THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.,
Jamshedpur, Via Tatanagar,
B. N. Rly.
on or before the 25th October, 1937.

6990

SIRDAR'S DRY ICE

We do not merely advertise, but we actually make and sell Dry Ice. Local and up-country dealers and all others interested in Dry Ice need not wait on hopes but can obtain supplies from us. Applications for agencies invited. Literature free on application.
Write now to:
THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD.,
(Established 1893)
Connaught Road, Mazagaon,
Bombay.
Telegraphic address: "Carbonic."
Telephone No. 40812.

WELLINGTON

THREE SHOWS DAILY:
3-30; 6-30; 10 P. M.
Repeated for only four days—upto next Wednesday only!

SARATOGA

The last and the best Picture of

JEAN HARLOW

with

CLARKE GABLE
FRANK MORGAN
LIONEL BARRYMORE
UNA MERKEL
and a Superb M.-G.-M. cast

TO-DAY
SUNDAY MORNING
SHOW AT 10 a.m.
JEANETTE MACDONALD
CLARK GABLE
IN
'SAN FRANCISCO'

POSTAL RUNNERS ACQUITTED

JUBBULPORE: Oct. 8.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. K. T. Mangal Murti, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, in the second Jubbulpore mail bags theft case, in which Phool Singh, Prabhu Dayal and Shankerlal, the three mail runners formerly in the employ of the General Post Office, Jubbulpore, stood charged in the Sessions under Section 52 of the Indian Post Office Act, (theft of postal articles during transmission).

The Sessions Judge agreeing with the opinion of the assessors acquitted all the accused persons. —A.P.

WATER SCARCITY IN MANDSAUR

Maharaja Scindia Sanctions Water Works

GWALIOR, Oct. 9.

A new water works at a cost of nearly 4 lakhs is under construction in Mandsaur, a District in Malwa. It is expected to be ready by next summer.

Wated shortage in Mandsaur was one of the main causes of the decrease in population which from 16,217 in 1921 fell to 15,386 in 1931. The construction was undertaken last December when the Maharaja Scindia, while he was on tour in Malwa, laid the foundation stone.

Mr. S. T. Prokofieff, Sanitary engineer and ex-officio Chairman, Town Improvement Trust, is supervising the construction work.

By a tactful device water will be obtained from the bed of the river Sau by means of infiltration gallery arranged in the sandy bed.

A barrage will be built across the river, which is reduced to streamlet in summer for storing water.—A. P.

Surat Peasants' Union

(From Our Correspondent.)
BULSAR, Oct. 7.

The first of the series of five peasants' meetings, organised by Kaliparaj Peasants' Punch in the Pardi Taluka (Surat Dist) was held at Dungara on Tuesday to ventilate the grievances and demands of the local peasantry and to organise a peasants' union on the lines laid down by the All-India Kisan Sabha.

At the outset Mr. Kunvarjee Desai explained the objects of the meeting and advised the peasants to unite and organise their ranks. He was followed by Mr. Gopalaji Vakil, the Secretary of the Bulsar Taluka Congress Committee, who exhorted all present to join the Union to secure their rightful demands.

Dr. Madanjeet Desai warned the peasants against all attempts to divide them and advised them to stand united on the platform of their demands.

Dr. Uttamram Mehta, President of the Pardi Taluka Congress Committee. He said that we had Congress Raj now, that his Congress Committee could help them to redress their grievances and that no separate peasants' union was needed in his taluka. The Doctor roundly denounced the previous speakers as outsiders opposed to the Congress. He referred to a letter received from the President of the District Congress Committee who had asked him to oppose the formation of a Kisan Sabha.

In reply Dr. Jetley said that the organisers of the meeting had also been to jail and they were all Congressmen. Dr. Mehta could not claim to be the sole custodian of the honour and prestige of the Congress. It was only the sad plight of the peasantry in the area that had inspired them to awaken unite and organise them. The Kisan Sabha was not opposed to the Congress which was dear to the heart of all.

Dr. Jetley further stated that Minister Morarji Desai had asked him and others to organise peasnt's Unions. Further pursuant to the Karachi and Faizpur Congress Resolutions expressly demanding recognition of Peasants, Unions, Loyal Congressmen could not conceivably oppose the formation of Kisan Sabhas.

Loud arguments then ensued and the meeting was dissolved.

The next meeting will be held at Bagawada at 2 P. M. on Tuesday 12th October when about 3000 peasants are expected to be present. Mr. Indulal Yagnik will attend and address the meeting before he proceeds on his tour to Kaira, Ahmedabad and Panchmahal districts.

PLAZA

(Dadar)
Screens

GANGAVA-TARAN

Kolhapur Cinetone's Wonder picture presenting the grandeur of the inaccessible Himalayas . ..

Daily at 5, 7-45, and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee at 2-15 on Sat., Sun. and holidays.

FIFTH
CROWDED WEEK

of

MINERVA'S

BIGGEST SOCIAL HIT

Khan Bahadur

Starring:

SOHRAB MODI | LOVELY NASEEM

at the

MINERVA
TALKIES

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee at 2-30 p. m. on Sat., Sun. and Holiday.

To-day This Week

SULOCHANA

In

IMPERIAL'S

Social Masterpiece

"WAH-RI-DUNIYA"

With Sequences in Cinecolour.

Featuring:

D. BILLIMORIA,
GULAM MAHOMED,
LAXMI, JAMNA,
SAYED AHMED,
ASUJEE, and BABA VYAS

Director:—Mr. GUNJAL.

At

IMPERIAL
CINEMA

Lamington Road,

Shows:—5-15, 8 and 10-35
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p. m.

Magistrate's Judgment Attacked

Calcutta Health Officer Acquitted In Appeal

CALCUTTA. October 9.

The District Judge of 24 Parganas has acquitted Dr. J. P. Chowdhury District Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, who was fined Rs 900 by the Alipore Magistrate for criminal misappropriation of Rs 4 annas 8 realised by vaccinators as fees for vaccination certificates and alleged to have been made over to him

In the course of his judgment the Judge observed that a mass of irrelevant evidence by both the prosecution and defence had been allowed, and the Magistrate had been going into questions and side issues which need never have been considered

In conclusion the Judge remarked that the Magistrate had allowed the Court to be utilised by opposing factions in the Corporation for the purpose of vilifying each other The Magistrate should have prevented this and not allowed himself to enter into squabbles between the Health Department and the Corporation —A. P

STATUE OF VICTORIA SMASHED

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: Oct. 9.

The Statue of Queen Victoria in the Alfred Park was tampered with by somebody The sceptre in her hand and Her late Majesty's figure and a golden Cross have been smashed to pieces and the Crown was also broken.

The incident was discovered in the morning after a rainy night. The Chowkidar who keeps watch at the statue slept elsewhere on that night owing to rain.

One week before the quarters of Mr. Morgan, Superintendent of Government Gardens, were burgled and sundry articles were stolen. The Superintendent is reported to have suspended a number of Pasi employees of the Garden.

It is not known whether the incident is connected with this dismissal of employees or is political crime. The Police are investigating.

Greater Travail Of Soul Needed

Gandhiji On Securing World Peace

WARDHAGANJ, Oct 9.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the Friends of India Society in London on the occasion of his 69th birthday:

"The attainment of real world peace is impossible without greater scientific precision, greater travail of the soul, greater patience and greater resources than required for the invention and consolidation of the means of mutual slaughter

"It cannot be attained by a mere monster roll signed by millions of mankind desiring peace.

"But it can, if there is a science of peace, as I hold there is, by a few devoting themselves to the discovery of the means. Their effort, being from within, will not be showy, but then it will not need a single farthing."—United Press.

Left Wing Conference Welcomed

Ruikar To Discuss Subject With Labour Leaders In Bombay

NAGPUR MAHAL, Oct. 9.

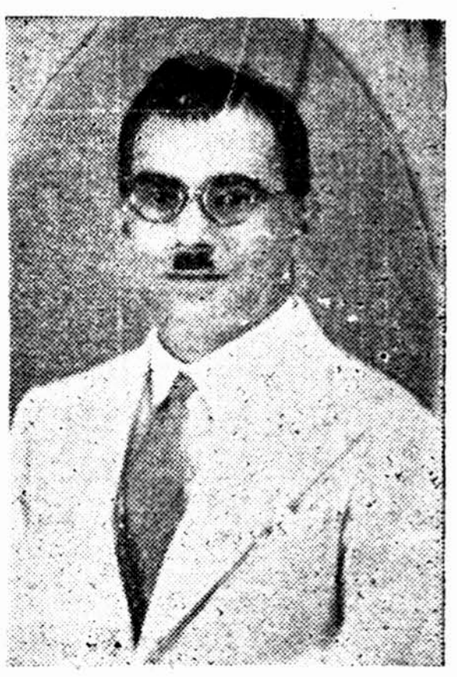
Messrs R. S. Nimbkar, Bombay, F. H. Ansari, Delhi, S. H. Jhabwalla, Bombay, George D'Silva, President of Jubbulpore Municipality Messrs R. S. Pendse and Godbole of Akola and Mrs. Satyavati Devi of Delhi have signified their approval to Mr. Ruikar's proposal to convene left wingers Conference.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar will visit Bombay on the 17th and in the course of his stay in Bombay discuss terms for a conference with Bombay labour leaders

He will also visit Calcutta during the A. I. C. C. session to meet Pundit Nehru and Mr. Subash Bose.

Nagpur, Delhi and Allahabad have so far been suggested as venue for conference.

Full details as to dates and venue will be settled at Calcutta.



Mr. S. R. Kantebet, Engineer-in-Chief, of Projects, Indian Radio and Cable Communication Co., Bombay, left by air to London recently. It is believed that his flight is in connection with his company's activities in Wireless.

SHE PICKED HIS POCKET, But SAVED His SOUL

See this thrilling Drama of the vicissitudes of a Hindu family reaching the haven of Peace and Happiness after fighting the evil forces of Society.

TO-DAY is the day for you. Come with your Family.

MILAP

Mighty Social Super produced at East India Co.'s (Calcutta) Studios.

Starring:

PRITHVIRAJ (New Theatres Star)
BIMLA KUMARI, RAMPYARI, DEVBALA, etc.

Daily at 5, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
To-day Matinee 2-15 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

INDIAN 500 A. D.

When the DAUGHTERS OF INDIA saves the honour of the country see what India was like when the Huns invaded it in bygone days—in

SAROJ MOVIETONE'S

"A Tale of Yesterday"

Director:

CHOWDHARI

* * *

IT IS FULL OF THRILLS AND CHILLS

Starring:—

DURGA KHOTE,
SURANDRA, B.A., LL.B.
MISS ROSE,
MUBARAK,
ZABUNISSA.

See how princess Shakti sacrifices her love at the altar of duty and saves her country from the enemies.

RUNNING AT:—

West-End Talkies

Saturday, Sunday and Thursday matinee at 2-30.
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45.

ITALY BACKS JAPANESE INVASION

Mussolini's Message To Tokio Minister

NANKING MISSION TO OUTER MONGOLIA

TOKIO, Oct. 9.

The Italian Ambassador has informed the Vice-Foreign Minister that Signor Mussolini has manifested an attitude of supporting Japan in a signed article in "Popolo d' Italia" and that the Italian nation is joined with the Duce in extending full support to Japan's action in China, "which is nothing but an exercise of the right of self-defence."—Reuter.

ROME NEITHER DENIES NOR CONFIRMS IT

ROME, October 9.

Official circles decline to comment on the report that the Italian Ambassador in Tokio conferred with Mr. Horinouchi, nor deny that Italy has given Japan an assurance of military support. —Reuter

ITALY AND JAPAN

TOKIO, Oct. 9.

The "Asahi Shimbun" features a sensational telephone conversation with its correspondent in Rome, who declares that Italy will not mind assisting Japan with military aid, if the present war in China developed into a "holy war" against Communism and asserts that all Italy supports Japan and that Herr Hitler has emphasised that he would support Japan, even at the sacrifice of German rights in China.—Reuter.

NANKING MISSION TO OUTER MONGOLIA

TOKIO, Oct. 9.

It is claimed that the Mongol Cavalry has occupied further towns in Suiyuan. Numerous air raids were made in Central South China.

The newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun" asserts that three representatives of the Nanking Government have accompanied the Soviet Ambassador, M. Bogomolov, and have proceeded to Ulanbator with the object of persuading the Outer Mongolia to declare war against Japan.—Reuter

SLOW PROGRESS OF JAPANESE TROOPS

SHANGHAI: Oct. 9.

While the Japanese left flank is unable to advance, the right wing is slowly moving forward. Despite the soggy ground and powerful Chinese resistance, the Japanese have formed a salient toward Kiating, the centre of the Chinese second defence line from where is now only two-and-a-half miles distant. The Chinese claim to have very effectively shelled the Japanese positions, blowing up their munitions depot, hitting the aerodrome at Yangtsepoo and destroying three 'planes.—Reuter.

19 VESSELS PASS BLOCKADE

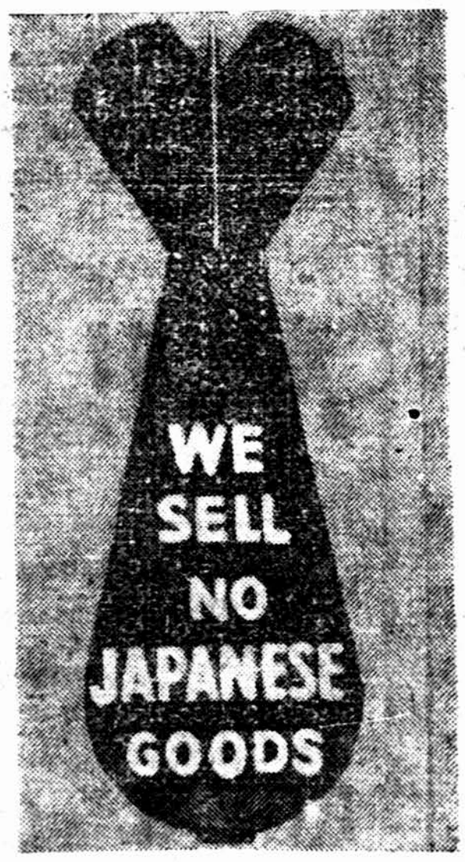
CANTON: Oct. 9.

All the vessels bottled in the blockade of the Pearl river, numbering 19, including the British gunboat "Cicala" have succeeded in passing the boom at daybreak and they are proceeding to Hongkong.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO SINKING OF FISHING JUNKS

HONG-KONG: Oct. 9.

The Government have appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of Chief Justice. MacGregor, to enquire into the alleged sinking of fishing junks by a Japanese submarine.—Reuter.



This is a reproduction of a poster being prepared for display by the British shopkeepers in connection with the campaign for the boycott of Japanese goods

STOP PRESS

Ministerial Conference

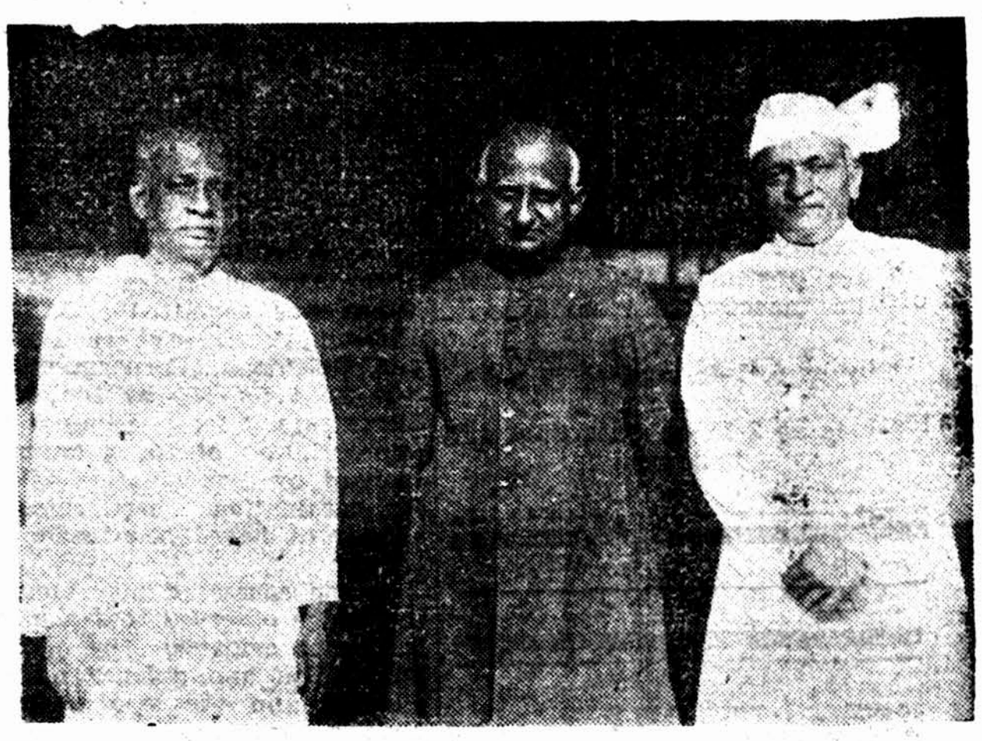
PARIS, October 9.

An important Ministerial Conference has been summoned for 6 p.m., to deal with the Italian reply, in the light of the conversations proceeding between London and Paris, in the afternoon. The Premier, Foreign Minister and high officials of the Foreign Office will attend.—Reuter.

Italy's Reasons

LONDON, October 9.

The Italian Note contains refusal of the British and French invitation to participate in the Triangular Conference, stating that Italy is unable to participate in a Conference to which Germany is not invited. It suggests the whole matter can be dealt with by the Non-Intervention Committee. It reiterates Italy's adherence to the policy of Non-Intervention.—Reuter.



Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai was received on his arrival in Bombay from Simla by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Nagindas T. Master

MOBILISE FOR PEACE, SAYS MAHATMA

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following special birthday message to "Friends of India" in London:—

"Attainment of real world peace is impossible without greater scientific precision, greater travail of the soul, greater patience and greater resources than required for the invention and consolidation of the means of mutual slaughter. It cannot be attained by a mere monster roll signed by millions of mankind desirong peace.

But it can, if there is a science of peace, as I hold there is, by a few devoting themselves to the discovery of the means. Their effort being from within will not be showy, but then it will not need a single farthing."

Pyranees Frontier To Open

Paris Reaction To Rome's Rejection Of Anglo-French Note

PARIS, October 9.

It is understood that the Italian reply confirms the forecast that Italy may decline to participate in the Conference unless Germany is invited, and suggests that the non-intervention Committee could adequately deal with the points raised; therefore, the conference is unnecessary.

Such a reply would be regarded in France as unacceptable, and it is understood, would be followed by definite action in the form of opening the Pyrenees Frontier within a few days, following consultation with London.—Reuter.

ITALIAN REPLY HANDED OVER

ROME, October 9.

The Italian reply to the Anglo-French Note suggesting the Three-Power Conference has been handed over.—Reuter.

EDEN TO SCRUTINISE IT

LONDON, October 9.

The Italian reply will be telephoned to Mr. Eden who is spending the weekend at the Balmoral with the King and the Queen. The publication will be delayed until Mr. Eden has scrutinised it.—Reuter.

SHEIKHUPURA: 57 Congress Committees have been constituted and 5,800 primary Congress members duly enrolled in this district to date.—United Press.

Jawahar-Viceroy Interview

Congress President Denies Press Reports: Leaves For Delhi

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, interviewed by your correspondent regarding the report that he was likely to see the Viceroy in the near future emphatically denied the report.

Your correspondent asked him whether, in the course of his impending Punjam tour, he intended to see the Viceroy.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replied to the question with a certain amount of warmth. He said that he did not intend to see the Viceroy in the course of this tour nor on his return, nor afterwards.

When his attention was drawn to reports in a section of the press, he remarked that people had "big ears." He himself had not heard anything about his likely visit to the Viceroy.

Pandit Nehru appeared to treat with utter indifference the report published in "The Sunday Times" and said that he did not want to waste time over it.

Pandit Jawaharlal left for Delhi "en route," to Lahore this evening. Several Congress leaders, including Babu Purushotamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, Acharya Kriplani and Dr. Lohia saw him off at the station.

Famine Relief In Gwalior

GWALIOR, Oct. 9.

Due to excessive rainfall damage to corps, cattle and property is reported from Shujalpur, a district in the Gwalior state. To allay the distress of the people the Maharaja Scindia has sanctioned a large sum of money as gratuitious relief.—A. P.

Bihar Tops In Enrolment

Four And A Half Lakhs Of Congress Members During Year

PATNA, Oct. 8.

It is understood that about four and a half lakhs of people were enrolled as Congress members to the Province of Bihar.

In the district of Patna alone, 34,000 members were enrolled until September, 30, 1937.—United Press.

SIRDAR-NIMBKAR CORRESPONDENCE

Citizens' Committee's Statement

In the course of a statement, the Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Citizens' Committee say:—

It is surprising that a man of Sardar Vallabhbhai's status and dignity should have gone out of his way and written such a lengthy letter, accusing Mr. Nimbkar, one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Citizens' Committee, of being vindictive, instead of directly dealing with the question raised in the committee's letter to him.

In compliance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi the Committee simply wanted to know whether a certain portion of his speech was correctly reported in the "Jaybharat" of 8th September. We regret that this question he has left unanswered.

There are a number of misstatements in the Sadar's letter: but the most amazing part of it is the explanation that he has given of his offensive remarks. He admits that he made those remarks.

His admission that he made those remarks is more than enough for our purpose even if his belated explanation of them is unsatisfactory and far-fetched.

His asking us to believe that when he was talking of the saintliness which had so deeply influenced Gujarat he had in mind Gandhiji's well-known journal "Navajeevan" which 'is now defunct,' is taxing our credulity beyond all legitimate limits

If Sardar Vallabhbhai was really acquainted with the history of the Bombay Citizens' Committee he would have known that the agitation for securing justice to Mr. Nariman was first started by the Shahu Tilak Group. It was only when it was decided that the Nariman-agitation should be linked up with the general agitation for democratising the Congress that the Bombay Citizens' Committee was formed with this twofold object that Mr. Nimbkar joined.

From this it will readily be seen that Mr. Nimbkar was not interested in Nariman-Patel controversy as such, and the charge of vindictiveness brought against him by Sardar Vallabhbhai is absolutely unfair.

We do not want to say anything more on this subject. We only wish that the Sardar had refrained from indulging in uncharitable remarks and had dealt with our question in a more straightforward manner.

Bail For Congressman

LUDHIANA, October 8.

Maulvi Mohd. Naseem, President of the Ludhiana City Congress Committee, who was arrested on September 21 under Secs. 124-A and 153-A I.P.C., was released on a bail of Rs. 3,000 by the Sessions Judge

The lower court had rejected to grant him bail.—A. P.

MR. A. N. SHAIKH'S "SUPPORTING FEAT": There will be a physical culture exhibition at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday, 17th inst., in aid of Shaikh Institute of Physical Culture.

Abolish C. I. D. In Congress Provinces

Bengal Socialists To Raise Question In A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, October 9.

A resolution recommending, to the forthcoming session of the A. I. C. C., the abolition of the C. I. D., in the Congress Provinces, was adopted at a meeting of the Executive of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party, to-night. The party deprecated the treatment meted out to Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, at Mysore, and decided to hold Congress Workers' and Peasants' really on October 23.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO ATTEND IF HEALTH PERMITS

CALCUTTA, October 9.

Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a letter to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, says that, health permitting, he will attend the Calcutta Session of the A.I.C.C.—A. P.

Central Board Of Irrigation

SIMLA, October 9.

The 8th annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation will be held in Delhi from October 30 to November 4 next. Mr. G. M. Ross, President of the Board, will open the meeting.—United Press.

FACTION FIGHT IN PATIALA

Seven Killed When Two Parties Fall Out

PATIALA, October 9.

Seven persons were killed and a number of others injured in a fight between two factions of Jats in the village Tomkot, Ilaqa Bhatinda, in Patiala State, according to a report just received here.

It is stated that two rival factions, who were for long at logger-heads fell out over a trifling quarrel. They fought with firearms and other deadly weapons and seven were left dead on a field and many were wounded.

A number of arrests have been made.—A. P.

LEAGUE-CONGRESS CONTEST

U. P. Assembly Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, Oct. 9.

Nawab Mohmed Ismail Khan, President of the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board announces that in exercise of the powers delegated to him and the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad by the Working Committee, Moulvi Abdulsami has been adopted as a league candidate to contest the Bijnore-Najibabad Muslim Rural Constituency against Hon'ble Hafiz Mohmed Ibrahim Minister for communications, U. P. who had resigned his seat recently in the U. P. Assembly and is seeking re-election on the Congress ticket.

The Glorious Picturization of India's Awakening Womanhood—

PRABHAT'S

1st Social

THE

UNEXPECTED

(DUNIYA-NA-MANE)

Directed by:
V. SHANTARAM

Starring
Miss SHAKUNTALA PARANJAPYE B.A. (Cantab.)

Miss SHANTA APTE,

Miss VASANTEE,

Mrs. VAMALA VASISHTHA,

Miss GOURI, KESHAORAO DATEY,

Master CHHOTU and others

FROM THURSDAY NEXT

AT

KRISHNA

Dubash Theatre

BIRTH-CONTROL BY NATURE

Sensational new discovery by a world renowned sexologist. Has revolutionised the present costly and repugnant methods of Birth Control. Recommended by authorities like Mrs. Margaret Sanger (U. S. A.) and Mrs. Edith Howmartyn (England). This sensational discovery has been prepared into a typewritten course. Contains 21 daring original illustrations, and different charts. First time such a scientific publication is allowed by law. Only "bona fide" married people can avail of this private course directly from us on remittance of Rs. 3- by M.O. (No V.P.P. order accepted) to HERING & KENT, Reay House, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Telephone 24287.

SUBHAS FOR KURSEONG

CALCUTTA, October 9.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose left for Kurseong to-night.—A. P.

'China, A Menace To World Peace'!

Japan's Plea Of Self-Defence

Tokio Reply To League Of Nations' Resolution

TOKIO: October 9.

Japan is acting in self-defence against the Chinese Government's anti-Japanese policy, says a Foreign Office statement, replying to the League of Nations' resolutions and President Roosevelt's speech.

It says that the Western Powers misunderstand Japan's true intentions, which aim at the suppression of anti-Japanese policy and the maintenance of peace in the Far East in co-operation with China. Japan has no territorial intentions and is not violating Treaties; on the other hand, China is conducting a stubborn resistance towards Japan, incited by the "Reds," and trying to abolish Japanese rights in China by arms.

Thus, it is the Chinese Government, which is violating the anti-war Pact and menacing world peace.—Reuter.

Chamberlain Welcomes Roosevelt's Speech

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain warmly welcomed President Roosevelt's "Timely Clarion Call" when addressing the meeting at Scarborough at the conclusion of the conservative party conference.

He declared that the recent sickening and horrifying spectacle of killing non-combatants had aroused the strongest indignation but the real crime lay in resorting to force at all without attempts to settle differences peacefully.

In the declaration regarding the sanctity of treaties, President Roosevelt had voiced the conviction of Britain as well as of America and in the call for concerted effort in the cause of peace. Britain was wholeheartedly with him.

ITALIAN REPLY

Mr. Chamberlain hoped that the Italian reply to the Anglo-French note would be such as to lead to greater harmony because real progress in the Spanish situation should open a way for conversations which was the subject of the recent correspondence between Signor Mussolini and himself.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the rearmament programme was proceeding satisfactorily. The army when equipped would be thoroughly adapted for the task it had to fulfil. The powerful aircraft unsurpassed in design was being delivered steadily. The home-based force had nearly trebled in two years.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Notwithstanding the pressure of rearmament, ordinary commercial business was showing astonishing resilience and there was still no visible sign of the slump which political opponents were prophesying.

During the first seven months of the year, industrial production was 50 per cent. greater than the first half of 1931. Merchant tonnage that was being constructed at the end of June was 120 per cent. greater than at the end of June 1931.

A comparison of imports and exports in the same periods showed increase of 40 and 32 per cent respectively. The cost of living was still substantially below 1929 while the average of wage rates was substantially higher.—Reuter.

NINE-POWER CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The United States and Great Britain began preliminary conversations with regard to the arrangements for the Nine-Power Conference.

It is believed that Mr. Hugh Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, has assured the British Charge D'Affaires that the United States would participate in the proposed Conference, the place of which may be decided in a few days.

'MURDEROUS CONDUCT OF JAPANESE ARMY'

Anglo-Indian Women Must Lead In Boycott, Says Gidney

MADRAS: Oct. 9.

"As a mark of protest of the entire Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community in India against the unbridled and inhuman atrocities being to-day perpetrated by the Japanese nation on China," Sir Henry Gidney, M. L.A., President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, appeals to every member of the community, particularly, the women, to show their condemnation by completely boycotting all Japanese goods offered to them for sale.

He says, though his is a small community, its women are large purchasers of cheaper Japanese goods and declares that "if every community in India were to help in the complete boycott of Japanese goods, it would in some measure, help the speedy termination of the present murderous conduct of the Japanese army, which is not only a blot on civilization, but if allowed to continue will deprive Japan of her claim to recognition as one of the civilized countries of the world."—A.P.

VALENCIA, Oct. 8.

The merchantman bombed by the rebels is believed to be "Cervantes" of Mcandrew Steamship Line.—Reuter.

ITALY REVIVES PRESS ATTACKS ON BRITAIN

ROME, Oct. 9.

After an interval of truce, attacks on Britain have reappeared in the press.

In connection with the Anglo-French note, it is pointed out that Italy proposed to ban volunteers a year ago, but Britain and France rejected the suggestion.

The developments since then were considered to have made the withdrawal of volunteers practically impossible.

The Italian reply is expected tomorrow.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

LONDON: Oct. 8.

It is learnt in London that the Spanish Government are prepared, in the event of withdrawal of all Volunteers from General Franco's side, to agree to the withdrawal of all Volunteers fighting on the side of Valencia, including the members of the International Brigade.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON 'BASILISK'

Admiralty Denial Causes Surprise

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Surprise is created by the Admiralty denial of the submarine attack on "Basilisk", authoritatively reported on Monday.

According to newspapers, an official of the Admiralty admitted that depth charges were dropped, when it was thought that a submarine attacked the destroyer, but after a full investigation, it was concluded that a mistake had occurred

ITALIAN TROOPS TO ATTACK MINORCA

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Reports from Paris speak of an Assembly of twenty to thirty thousand Italian troops and a squadron of bombers in Majorca in preparation for an attack on the Spanish Government island of Minorca.—Reuter.

MORE ITALIAN TROOPS FOR TRIPOLI

NAPLES, Oct. 9.

Aboard "Toscana", 1,836 more Italian troops left for Tripoli.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN AND FRANCO'S AGENT

Geneva Reception Sensation

GENEVA, (By Air Mail)

To the reception held in Geneva by His Highness the Aga Khan, as President of the League Assembly, was invited the Duke of Alba, agent and propagandist for General Franco, with whom the Aga Khan is on good terms.

When wind of this got around, great astonishment was expressed in more than one delegation, and after informal chats it was officially intimated to the Aga Khan that if the Duke should accept, a number of the more important personages, members of several delegations, would be conspicuous by their absence.

Thereupon the Duke, not willing to be made a public laughing-stock, left Geneva for London, giving important business there as the reason for his inability to accept the invitation—which however, had by that time already been officially withdrawn.

THE ASIAN INSTITUTE'S

Poultry Calendars for 1938

15" x 20" LARGE 12 SHEETS FOR WALLS

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Sud 6, 1993
Muslim: Shaban 5, 1356
Parsi: Ardibehest 5, 1307
Hightide: 2-55; 14-30
Lowtide: 8-48; 20-30
Sunrise: 6h 32m
Sunset: 6h 21m

Monday, October 11

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, October 13.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM

The annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam will be held at 5 p.m. to-day.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Literature Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

FOR LADIES ONLY

Mahila Day: Garba party by the Andheri Mahila Mandal at the same place at 9 p.m. on Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Borneo Maru' left Colombo on October 8 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 12

BYCULLA CONFERENCE R. C.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Byculla District Political Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. morning at the Committee's Office.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of the Corporation Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

Prof. V. N. Naik will deliver a lecture in Samaj Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on "Personality and Leisure on the occasion of the Saraswati Utsav.

TAMIL DRAMA

The Sri Ranjani Sabha will enact "Poorna Chandra" at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) with Mr. Nott Annaji Rao in the title role

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.

Paul Muni in "I Am A Fugitive From A Chain Gang"

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Special Sepia-Tinted Copy of the Film!

Free List Suspended.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY, DADAR—"Garden of Allah". From Sunday daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Shall We Dance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR "Three Cheers For Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Wah-Ri-Duniya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—Daily Change of Programme.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Met in a Taxi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m
REGAL—"Wee Willie Winkie". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m
WELLINGTON "Saratoga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"A Tale of Yesterday" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, there will be a concert by Mr and Mrs. Parthasarathy (Veena and Violin) to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the C. K. P Hall, Khar

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

The first ordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind."

ANDHERI NAVRATRA MAHOTSAVA

Duhas by Messrs. Khimji Karsan Jetha and Madnavji Patel and music by Master Kantilal Patanvala at Sheth Madnavdas Amarshi High School, Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, at 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Sheth Lalji Nanji will preside

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. M. S. Shetty B.A. will deliver a lecture on "What is wrong with Modern Astrology" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road at 5.15 p.m. to-day (Sunday)

YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, discussions on "Rural Indebtedness" will be resumed to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the League, Empire Automobiles Building, opposite Charni Road Railway Station

GARABA GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, a Garaba Party is arranged for the members only to-day (Sunday) from 7-30 to 10-30 p.m. in Madhav Baug in celebration of Navratri holidays

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

In connection with the celebration of Navarathri Durga Pooja Brahmasree Rama Sastrigal of Palghat will conduct discourse at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday) on "Ambareesha Charithram" in the Samaj Hall.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

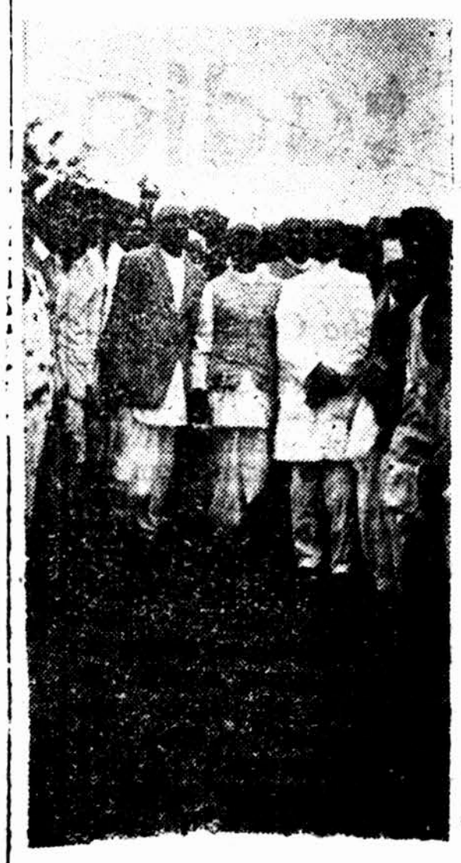
"Every Man a King" will be the subject of a free public lecture, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

DADAR NAVRATRA MAHOTSAVA.

From 9-30 p.m. to 12 p.m. at Palan Sojpal Building, Dadar.

Sunday: Garbas by ladies trained by Mrs. Mugdhaben from Santa Cruz.

Monday: Drama styled "Dayani Devi" by the Friends' Society of Dadar.



Mr. K. F. Nariman photographed with workers of Karnatak during his recent visit.

Nurie To Tour Thana District

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will leave Poona on 11th October on a tour of the Thana District, where he will visit Bhiwandi, Bassein, Dahanu Road, Chinchni-Tarapore, Palghar and Manor on October 12; Wada, Vasind, Padgha, Thana, Taloja and Kausa on October 13.

On 14th the Hon. Minister will inspect the waterworks at Ambernath and Badlapur, returning to Poona on the same day.

G. E. INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of General Education Institute a gathering of Guardians will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the hall of the High School conducted by the Institute at Dadar, when a variety programme will be gone through by the students.

DURGA PUJA

Sarbwajanin Durga Puja at Hindusthan Compound 12 Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station, musical concert 7 to 8 p.m. Paroparey 8-30 p.m.

Durga Puja of North Bombay at plot adjoining Govardhan Mansion, east of G. I. P. Works, Parel. Theatrical performance 9 p.m

B. P LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Provincial Committee of the National Trade Union Federation will hold the 1st Bombay Provincial Labour Conference to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside

SHRIKRISHNANAND P. C. K. P. SAMAJ

The adjourned (for want of quorum) twelfth annual general meeting of the Shrikrishnanand Prasadik C. K. P. Samaj Shikshnottejak Paraspar Sahakari Sanstha Ltd. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m (S.T.) at Dadar Middle School, L. J. Road, Dadar

"DOCTOR IS PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1"

That "Doctor is a public enemy No. 1" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr. M. A. Zarnegar will move the proposition and Mr. T. K Menon will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, M.A., Ph.D., will preside

ADDRESS TO POET NANALAL

Under the auspices of the Bombay Gurjar Brahmins Choryashi Community, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Rambaug C. P. Tank Road, to present an address to Poet Nanalal Dalpatram. The poet will deliver a lecture at the time on "Arsha Drishti" Mr. Trivedi will preside.

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

The Hindi Elocution Competition arranged by the B. P. C. C. and which was announced to take place to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall has been postponed to a future date owing to the "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward District Political Conference, which is also meeting to-day at about the same time. The exact date and time of the Competition will be announced later.

In view of the postponement of the date of the Competition, the time for receiving the entries from the intending competitors has also been extended.

"C" WARD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Durbar Gopaldas Presides

The first 'C' Ward Political Conference was held at the specially erected pandal on Azad Maidan on Saturday evening. Durbar Gopaldas presided.

At the cutset Mr. Manibhai Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates. Seth Jamnalal then opened the Conference.

After Durbar Gopaldas had read his presidential address a Subjects Committee was elected.

Among those present at the Conference were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs K. F. Nariman and Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs S. A. Brelvi, Nagindas T. Master Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Motichand Kapadia, S. K. Patil, Ganpatishankar Desai, Yusuf Meherally, I. S. Patel and Sunderdas Morarji.

(A fuller report of the Conference will be published in Monday's issue of "The Chronicle".)

NEW CINEMA HOUSE FOR BOMBAY NORTH

Sir H. C. Dinshaw Opens Broadway Talkies

The opening of the Broadway Talkies at Khodad Circle, fulfils a long felt need for an up-to-date and modern cinema at Dadar. Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw performed the opening ceremony on Saturday evening in the presence of a large gathering

Mr. B. G. Horniman requested Sir Hormasji to declare open the new Talkies. Sir Hormasji in a speech appropriate to the occasion congratulated the proprietors and the management on providing a first class talkie to Bombay North and wished it a long and prosperous career

Mr. M. E. Joshi noped that the Broadway Talkies would be crowned with succtss ere long.

The guests were then shown "The Garden of Allah" and they were treated to light refreshments during the interval

SEAMEN'S MEETING

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, will be held at Akbar Press Building, Carnac Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. The meeting will then be transformed into a procession to attend the National Trade Union Federation, Bombay Provincial Conference to be held at 3 p.m. at Hira Baugh C. P. Tank, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A.

KARAIKKAL: Mr. M. P. Meile, Representative of the University of Paris, performed the opening ceremony of the "Institute of Indianism," in the presence of a huge gathering.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.

The All-Colour Musical

"DANCING PIRATE"

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

6 NEW SONGS!
6 New Dances!
50 Hand Picked Beauties and 120 Glad Gasps!
Fred ASTAIRE
Ginger ROGERS
Shall We Dance
RKO RADIO Picture
With Edward Everett Horton • Eric Blore • Jerome Cowan • Ketti Gallian • William Brisbane • Harriet Hoctor • Music by GEORGE GERSHWIN • Lyrics by IRA GERSHWIN
Directed by Mark Sandrich
A Pandro S. Berman Production.

About Studios And Stars

THE BROADWAY

New Theatre Opening At Dadar With "Garden Of Allah"

There was always a demand from the public of Dadar that there should be an up-to-date modern theatre at the side of Khodad-Circle, Kingsway, so that they may be able to see the most important of the selected American and English pictures which they had missed when shown first in Bombay. This need has been fulfilled by Sjt. K. Mehta, the late manager of Globe Talkies by erecting a nice light theatre which the public has named as Broadway Talkies at the above place.

The first picture which will be screened will be the famous picture "The Garden of Allah" featuring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer—the film which was highly appreciated when previously shown in Bombay. It has been described as one of the most heart-blazing melo-drama

Magnificent as it is, it is the only story of love and beauty and the genius of the producer David C. Selznick you will see the most outstanding of Hollywood's famous romances. And when Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer kindled their romantic fire of love for the first time to come on their silver screen it takes all the exotic beauty to depict the greatest sensation since the "Garden of Eden."

With subtle magic of oriental atmosphere, with the charm beauty over Sahara lilting melodies of the distant caravans arrive and the military marching of the foreign legion make this drama that any picture-goer may be proud of. The Director Richard Bold Slovasky who expired recently had to go through the desert before the picture just for the sake of creating an atmosphere which fitted the story exactly

This stirring drama—"Garden of Allah" is now being shown at the "Broadway Talkies" where everyone from Dadar and Suburbs will certainly flock to see the pair Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer along with Basil Rathbone, C. Aubrey Smith, and Tilly Lost. It is a United Artists Picture and therefore the best. Do see it at the Broadway Talkies.

"TUKARAM"

At The Central

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The news that "Tukaram' would shortly be taken off the Central Talkies to make room for a fresh Prabhat Picture "The Unexpected" was received with mixed feelings. It was interesting of course, that Prabhat had after all produced a social picture, and there is the natural eagerness to see it. On the other hand, it was considered a pity that the career of "Tukaram", a film that has proved phenomenally popular should be so abruptly snapped. The picture is in its 43rd week and one sees no reason why it should not complete the cycle of one year.

It is gratifying to learn now, that better counsels have prevailed with those in charge of these arrangements. "Tukaram" is to be left alone, and "The Unexpected" to be released at another popular theatre. Two first class pictures running simultaneously at two leading theatres in the same locality, is a distinction that the Prabhat Film, Co., will be enjoying—but by no means for the first time.

The success of "Tukaram" itself is one that any producer in any part of the world might well envy. The only known parallel to it, is the almost endless run of "Ben Hur" in London. But that was in the "silent" days. Since the screen found its voice, there has been nothing to compare with "Tukaram" either in the length of its first-run or in the intensity of its appeal to audiences.

To analyse a work of art is the wrong way to approach an explanation of its success. The things that give it life are superior to component factors. If there must be an explanation of the excellence of "Tukaram", it will probably be found in the assidious care with which its conception and execution has been handled. From the scenario and choice of the cast right down to the least detail in most minor setting, one finds evidence of a trained and methodical mind. To which is added the glamour of an ingenious imagination.

In point of individual merit, the palm by general consent goes to Gouri, a new-comer to the screen, to play the role of Tukaram's wife. Pagnis, with his inspiring singing of "Tukaram's" devotional songs, comes next. And, surprising as it may seem, there is not one member of the cast whose work can really be put down as falling below a very satisfactory standard.

The main credit for all this ought, of course, to go to the directors, Fatehlal and Damle While giving play to a lively imagination, they have exercised a splendid control that saves the picture from exhuberance and makes every scene the character of an essential development.

"NAND KUMAR"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

A bold attempt is half success. And when the attempt is carried out with deliberation, tact and a resourceful genius, a full measure of success is undoubtedly assured The success anticipated for "Nand Kumar", Jaishree Pictures' maiden film, would thus appear to be guaranteed. It was certainly a bold attempt on the part of Mr. Kesharao Dhaibar to have chosen to picturise a hero so universally popular as Shri Krishna. And, judging by such information as is available, the attempt has not lacked deliberations, resource or thoroughness, if it has lacked anything. The picture-going public that has learnt to trust Mr. Dhaibar's artistic genius will not have to wait long for his latest achievement. "Nand Kumar" is stated to be nearing completion and the date of its release is expected shortly to be announced.

The picture has been produced on a "super" scale. Mr. Dhaiber's imagination has had a long rein. There is a calculated attempt at artistic effect. Three hundred girls take part in a grand scene of the Lord's dance with his favourite "Gopies". That is only one of the numerous high-sports in the screen-play.

"Nand Kumar" is also expected to make a name as "Musical". The lyrical melody of Krishna's flute is rendered as exquisitely as present-day music and inventive genius could accomplish. The credit for this achievement largely goes to Suresh Babu, who has acted as music director.

That credit is also shared by the cast, let by Mrs. Durga Khote and Mr. Tembe. With them, are Miss Jayashree and Mr. Chaphekar. It is a team that will win any musical match.

Having regard to the national character of the theme "Nand Kumar" has been produced in three different languages—Hindi, Marathi, and Tamil—with a local touch in each version, in the making of which a separate set of experts has been employed.

"Nand Kumar" with Govind (Jayashree)

"THE UNEXPECTED"

For The Excelsior

(CONTRIBUTED)

Having established a reputation as a director of films which depend for their success mainly on the magnificence of scenic effect, Mr. V. Shantaram has turned the Prabhat organization to the more modern sphere of social drama. The forthcoming release, "The Unexpected" or "Duniya-Na-Mane", is the first result of the new activity. Although set in a new style, the picture carries the unmistakable stamp of the Prabhat quality in superiority of techniqce and high level of entertainment value.

"The Unexpected" picturises the transition, which we see before our eyes to-day, of the position of women in India from that of helots of the family to leadership of a new and more rational social regime. To Shanta Apte, the debonaire Prabhat star, has come the task of exemplifying the new womanhood that has found its feet and refused to depend entirely on marital crutches.

Co-starred with her are Keshavrao Datey, Miss Shakuntala Paranjapye, Miss Gouri and Master Chhotu. It is remarkably smart team, in tune with the smartness of the theme itself.

Sri Shakuntala Paranjpe and Vasanti on Thursday Dassera at the Excelsior and Krishna.

"They Met In A Taxi" at the New Empire

Around Theatre & Film Land

ASTAIRE-ROGERS IN "SHALL WE DANCE"

At The Capitol

How an idle rumour spreads across the Atlantic and injects farcical results at the romance of a famous ballet dancer and a revue favourite, forms the story basis of "Shall We Dance." RKO Radio's New Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers musical offering. Astaire portrays the ballet celebrity, an American who dances under a Russian name for profesional purposes, and Miss Rogers enacts the role of the revue artiste whose tap-dancing fascinats him. Both characters are prominently in the public eye and as a consequence there is a wave of publicity and newspaper headlines when a rumour is spread that they are married. The public refuses to believe the indignant denials and the results become hilarious in the extreme as the story hurries on to its novel climax. Sparkling with catchy songs and alluring dance numbers. "Shall We Dance" is said to be the most entertaining and spectacular of all the Astaire-Rogers films Solo and duet dances, in addition to the ensemble numbers, are presented. Harriet Hoctor, leading American ballerina, takes part in two of them, and Astaire and Miss Rogers have three duet numbers together, one the unique roller-skating dance. Astaire's solo dance in the engine room of a big ocean liner is also hailed as one of the highlights of the film. for which George and Ira Gershwin wrote the sextette of sing-hits. A brilliant cast headed by Edward Everett Horton, Eric Blore, Jerome Cowan, Ketti Gallian and William Brisbane supports the principals in this Pandro S. Berman production. Mark Sandrich directed from the screen play by Allan Scott and Earnest Pagano and the original story by Lee Loeb and Harold Buchman.

"Shall We Dance" Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers at the Capitol.

"KAL-KI-BAT"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Mrs . Durga Khote, Surendra, Rose, Zebunissa and Mubarak—will be seen in absolutely novel and intriguing roles in "Kal-Ki-Bat" ("A Tale of Yesterday") which has been produced by Mr. Nanubhai B. Desai the Proprietor of Saroj Movietone.

Mr. Choudhry, the famous director it is stated, has stamped every part of the film with the touch of his art.

The film is expected to be released next week in Bombay. Among its many highlights is the huge and spectacular setting designed on a lavish scale. Story, Stars, Director and Technical experts have made it a great picture a dramatic thunderbolt.

Their other coming attractions "Afsana" and "Prem Samadhi" would, according to the information, be the best specimens of art and treatment

"Chandrarao More" General Pictures' maiden film

"CHANDERRAO MORE"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Very rarely has the Indian screen presented such a perfect combination of stars, story and spectacle as in General Films' "Chanderrao More" which will very soon be seen in Bombay as well as elsewhere.

Aundhkar has never had a part which suited him better than the one he has in this, the maiden Marathi release of General Films. His part is that of Chanderrao the bitter enemy of Shivaji, the Lord of Deccan. The acting on the whole of the picture is of a superior nature, the photography is excellent and the production is impressive. The highlight of the production is the love of Murar, an officer of Shivaji and Mohana, the daughter of the chief, Chanderrao More.

"Chanderrao More" marks Amina's emergence as a straight dramatic actress. She plays a role in a film made against the background of the fierce struggles between two Maratha parties. Starring Amina and Nandrekar of Amar Jyoti fame, with a supporting cast including Aundhkar, Dinkar, Marutirao Pehelwan, Baburao Datar and Jayashree (a new find) the picture is directed by Arolkar, the great art director. It has been in production for more than six months with over a thousand extras in its major sequences.

A thrilling, gripping and eminently satisfying melodrama, the war scenes are terrifying in their realism, the comedy is gay and full of fun and the music by D. P. Korgaokar, the music director is impressive.

Shirley Temple in "Wee Willie Winkie" at the Regal.

"WEE WILLIE WINKIE" KIPLING STORY

Shirley Temple At The Regal

Adventure, as only Rudyard Kipling could write it blazes from the screen in the Twentieth Century-Fox picturization of his 'Wee Willie Winkie" opens to-day at the Regal with Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in the starring roles Adventure—rugged as the kilted Highlanders holding Khyber Pass, colourful as India's jewelled and brazen hues, strange as the skirling bagpipes on the roof of Asia, romantic as empire's last untamed frontier—fills every moment of this exciting film, the most spectacular production in which Shirley Temple has ever appeared. When the bonnie plaid of Scotland flashes on India's saffron hills, and warmed tribesmen strike from Khyber Pass, when the rifles crack and the Pathans raid, when the bagpipes skirl and the regiment charges—you'll know that you're seeing one of the greatest pictures ever made with a Shirley Temple whose powers to stir your emotions will be the wonder of your life. "Wee Willie Winkie" starts off colourfully and excitingly in the railroad station at Rajpore, India, where Shirley and her widowed mother, June Lang, have arrived to take up residence in frontier army post commanded by her grandfather stern old C. Aubrey Smith. Before their eyes, Khoda Khan, a fierce native chieftain is caught in a gun-smuggling attempt and arrested, losing from around his neck in the scuffle a treasured amulet which is picked up by Shirley. Unhappy at the post under the gruff discipline of the colonel, Shirley decides to win his affection by becoming a soldier, and Michael Whalen, a young lieutenant who has taken a fancy both to her and her mother puts her under the care of the burly sergeant, Victor McLaglen. The latter dubs her "Wee Willie Winkie", because of the quaint way she has of screwing up her eyes when she asks questions. Shirley's attempts to impress her grandfather only land her in more trouble, but she wins the gratitude of the imprisoned Khoda Khan when she returns his amulet. The proud chieftain is freed in a surprise raid by the Pathans, and the border blazes in crimson warfare which costs McLaglen's life among others. Because she feels that both Khoda Khan and her grandfather would remain at peace if they could, Shirley takes a desperate to step to end the bloodshed, and sets out at night for the Khyber Pass lookout of the tribesmen. When they discover her loss, the Highlanders set out grimly for Khyber Pass determined to rescue her or die in the attempt. With the lives of those she loves at stake, Shirley makes one last desperate gesture to save them and bring peace, in a remarkable sequence which brings the picture to a thrilling climax. Cesar Romero, Constance Collier and Young Douglas Scott have prominent roles in the film. Darryl F. Zanuck, 20th Century-Fox production chief, selected John Ford, noted Academy Award winner to direct "Wee Willie Winkie" from the screen play by Ernest Pascal and Julien Josephson. Gene Markey was associate producer

From Across The Seas

Premier's Present To Posterity

Baldwin At Aix—Vansittart As Author—Jokes And Judiciary—MacDonald's Inside Story—Journal For Thieves, Burglars And Robbers

(By Our London Correspondent.)
(By Air Mail.)

Lord Baldwin, acknowledging a presentation at "Aix-les-Bains the other day, remarked that for 17 years he had worked beneath a portrait of Walpole

This particular portrait hangs in the Cabinet Room where Lord Baldwin, as Prime Minister, did most of his work. But there are other portraits of Prime Ministers equally prominent in No. 10. Indeed. the Grand Staircase is a gallery of Premier's portraits.

This collection is due to the loyal efforts of Mr. Ernest S. Makower, whose idea it was. Great research enabled him to obtain copies. originals of every P.M. from Walpole downwards. These engravings and portraits he presented to the Government. Then he had copies made of the series, and one set was presented to each of the Dominion Governments for hanging in their Houses of Parliament

Mr. Neville Chamberlain will have to contribute his photograph to the collection. It is now regarded as an obligation on each Prime Minister to add his portrait to the line. It will be the first contribution since 1924

* * *

KORDA'S NEW DEAL.

It is understood that Mr. Alexander Korda and Mr. Samuel Goldwyn have now completed the financial arrangements necessary to enable them to take up their option on United Artists.

Under the terms of the agreement entered into in May, Mr. Korda and Mr. Goldwyn obtained the right to buy the stock holding of Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford (Now Mrs. Charles Rogers) and Charles Chaplin for £1,200,000 at any time before the end of next December.

Mr. Korda has obtained the requisite financial backing and he and Mr. Goldwyn will shortly notify the vendors that they wish to complete the deal.

Douglas Fairbanks Mary Pickford and Charles Chaplin each own a one fifth interest in United Artists. They will each receive £250,000 in cash and £150,000 in preferred stock for their shares. Mr. Goldwyn. as a founder member already owns a fifth share. Korda acquired Mr. Joseph Schenck's fifth two years ago. Thus when the deal is completed Mr. Goldwyn and Mr. Korda will be the sole joint owners of United Artists

* * *

WORLD'S SMALLEST MAN.

Harold Pyott, who claimed to be the world's smallest man, died recently in England where he had been appearing in a side show at a fair.

"Tiny Tim," who was 50, was only 23 inches high, and weighed just 24lb. He had appeared in pantomime and circuses all over the world. Harold Pyott was born at Stockport and both his parents were of ordinary stature. Physicians prononuced him to be of strong and healthy constitution and throughout his life he had never suffered any severe illness. "Tiny Tim" could be lifted on the palm of a man's hand and could sit comfortably in a top hat

He was called up for the army three times during the war. The authorities had a shock when they saw him.

* * *

Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has written a light comedy entitled "Passions B", which may be produced in the West End shortly.

Speaking by telephone from Bonniere-sur-Seine, France, Sir Robert told pressmen that he was resting after the Nyon Conference and that the play is in the hands of certain producers. The plot of the play concerns a wealthy Conservative peer's daughter, who falls in love with a Socialist candidate. Sir Robert has written a number of plays, but none has been produced recently. Before the war two of his plays were staged in the West End.

* * *

JUDGES AND JOKES

Judge Cleland gave his advice to law students of the University of Adelaide:

"If a judge makes a joke laugh at it, no matter how feeble it is. The feebler the joke, the louder you should laugh. As a matter of fact, if the joke is very feeble, continue your address, and then become overcome with laughter again. But do not make a joke. The judge might consider it an entertainment on his privileges"

* * *

Many Englishmen have received letters from Germany plastered with sticking paper marked "Zur-Devisenueberwachung zollamatlich geoeffnet." The legend would have one believe that the only reason why letters leaving Germany were opened was to check whether currency was being exported

A naive commentary on such other purposes as this censorship might serve is furnished by a letter which a friend has received from an Englishman in Berlin.

The letter was rather bulky. as it contained photographs; the envelope bore the familiar official sticking plaster. Across the top of the opening page was scribbled in German. "Oh. only a friendly letter"

* * *

CANADA'S GOLD KING

Mr. Harry Oakes, owner of Canada's richest gold mine has just left London for the United States. Although he has two big homes in the States he will not stay there.

Almost as soon as he has arrived in New York he will sail for Nassau, in the Bahamas, which is now his principal winter home. He has built a house there called Caves Point, with a huge open-air sea-water swimming pool. He recently imported into Nassau some omnibuses from London for the benefit of the inhabitants, who may ride in them for a penny a mile. Hitherto they have had no communal form of transport.

By clearing a stretch of jungle, Mr. Oakes has provided a course for a game called pole golf. This is his own invention and is becoming popular in America. It is like golf played with polo ball and sticks from horseback. By living in the Bahamas Mr. Oakes saves a lot of income-tax. In Canada the taxation of wealthy men is heavy.

* * *

MAC'S NEW BOOK

The book which Ramsay MacDonald proposes to write will not be an autobiography, though inevitably it will be largely autobiographical. Many of the events with which he will deal cannot be adequately described without setting out his own part in them.

He proposes to begin at a period just before the War, and to trace national and political history from an inside angle. Much preparatory research will be necessary.

Mac, who has returned to his Hampstead home from Lossiemouth, is in improved health, but will continue to rest. He has made no definite plans for his visit to South America, but aims to leave in November and return in the spring.

* * *

The miniature National Labour group is apparently unable to rely on its own intelligence.

It is to have access in future to the "Speaker's Notes" issued by the Tory Central Office. "A great deal of valuable information on controversial subjects in politics" is promised. It is wondered if the MacDonald family will be among the subscribers. There is a catch in it, however. The Tories get the notes free. National Labour speakers are to be charged half a guinea a year for them.

* * *

NOVEL JOURNAL

The police of Warsaw have arrested the editor and the staff of a newspaper that it describes as the "first professional journal" for thieves, burglars and robbers.

The paper, called "Our Life" contained special articles on how to break safes, how to organise smash—and—grab raids, how to commit burglaries without leaving finger-prints, and other vital information. There were advertisements by specialists promising to give instructions for burglars and offering to hire implements for safe-breakers and burglars

The editor a woman, was a former Russian journalist All articles were written by experts, some of international fame. The paper is stated to have had a wide circulation not only among the criminals in Poland but also abroad. A subscription list said to have been discovered on the editor's desk has led to many arrests.

Kisans and Peasants of the Punjab are organising a march to the Legislative Assembly Hall on the first day of the ryot session in order to give expression to the difficulties caused by natural calamities such as hail-storms and drought in agricultural areas.

Prabhat Feri at Khar which concluded Gandhi Jayanti week

Miss Rajkumari Devi (18) the eldest daughter of Thakur Shri Ram Singhji of Kila Amargadh is the first Princess in Central India and Rajputana to become a graduate. She took her degree from the Christian College, Indore.

Professor DHIRAJLAL TOKERSY SHAH,
who has developed his mental faculties to such a high pitch as to attend to a hundred matters simultaneously. He gave an exhibition of his mental powers at Karachi recently, for which he was awarded several gold and silver medals and a purse, by several institutions.

In The World Of Bridge

REOPENING THE BIDDING

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

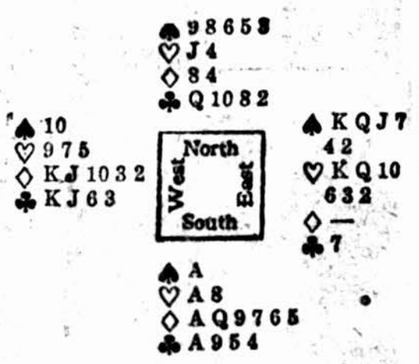
"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

The question of "reopening the bidding" is perhaps one of the most delicate that can confront a player. Even the greatest experts sometimes have trouble in this department. There are, of course, several types of situation in which this reopening problem arises, but I now refer specifically to the type where the bidding has gone:

South	West	North	East
1	Pass	Pass	?

With a fair hand East is always in an anomalous position. A pass insures that the opponents cannot go game, but at the same time it risks losing a game of one's own, or, at any rate, a potentially valuable part-score. I cannot, of course cover East's dilemma thoroughly in one article, but the following hand will show the correct procedure in the given case:

South, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ◇	Pass	Pass	2 ♠
3 ◇	Dble.	Pass	4 ♡
Dble	Pass	Pass	Redble.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

The bidding:

South	West	North	East

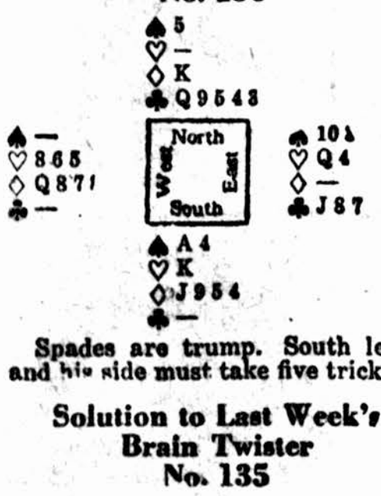
The crucial bid of the above series is East's method of reopening the bidding. With North unable even to keep this bid open, West is marked with some strength—South cannot have all the missing honour-tricks because in that event he would have started with a two-bid. East's hand is very powerful offensively but comparatively weak defensively. Thus, since a game in one of his majors seems almost certain, he must prospect for it and, at the same time take precautions against several evils. First, he must not double for a takeout, because there is entirely too much chance that West will have splendid diamond defense and convert the takeout double into the penalty variety by passing. (Obviously, in this instance West would do precisely that.) Second, East must bid in such a way that he will properly reach a game but not contract for a losing slam. This might easily happen if East were to cue-bid the opponent's suit by calling two diamonds. This bid would convey a picture of too much strength to West; he certainly will not be able to visualize a hand without a single Ace. For East to bid merely one spade is out of the question. West will get no idea of East's great distributional strength

Finally East should not arbitrarily select one of his major suits in which to jump to game. There is entirely too much chance that he will guess wrong.

In the hand actually shown, if East decides that four spades is bound to be a satisfactory contract he will awake to a sad disillusionment, as four spades cannot be made against reasonably good defense unless East peeps into South's hand and sees the blank Ace.

The actual method of reopening the bidding, namely, bidding two spades, is the only one that suits the situation By this bid East clearly indicates that he is not reopening "on suspicion," nor as "protection" to West who might have passed with a very fair hand. The two spade bid strongly urges an answer, and there is every reason for East to feel that his invitation will be accepted since, as I have said, East can be certain that West has some honour cards

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 136



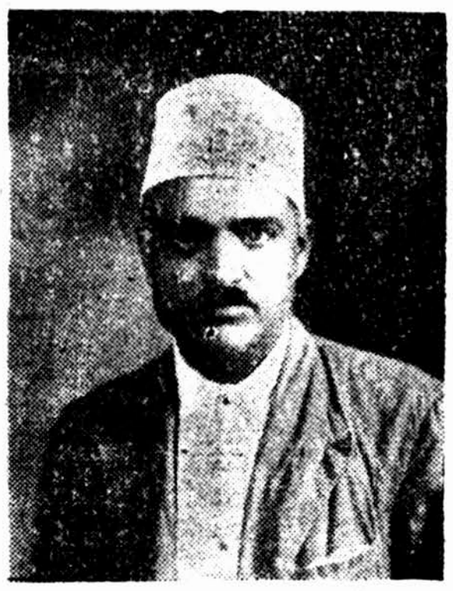
Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 135

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take four tricks.

South leads the trump, and returns the six of clubs to his eight-spot. The deuce of clubs is next led, North discarding the eight of hearts. If West has kept his seven-spot, he must now lead hearts and permit North-South to make both the King and the Jack. If West has dropped the seven-spot, East must win with the five of clubs and return a heart. South covers whatever heart East leads, and cannot then be prevented from winning two heart tricks

(Copyright.)



Syed Ahmed Uraizee, Founder and President of the Muslim Navajivan Party in Ahmedabad and editor of "Navjavan." Muslim Navjavan Party of Ahmedabad, a nationalist pocal body having the aim of complete independence of India was mainly responsible for the defeat of the Muslim League candidate and success of Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Bar-at-Law, (Minister P.W.D.,) a member of the Navajivan Party in the last Assembly Election.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued from page 35)

try is the focus through which the scout finds himself a part of humanity. Loyalty to the region is the basis for social growth. Thus the country is to the scout, what the mother is to the child. Within it is the opportunity for self-expression, nourishment, regeneration and full living. Without it there is no security, stability, opportunity. Hence the need to revere the country, protect and defend it, honour it, ennoble it; recognising at the same time the right of others to love and serve their own country; so that countries full of people who love and honour them come together to build up humanity in Peace, in Love, in Liberty and in Justice.

The second line of the pledge is the people to serve and to help and thereby prove to the world the utility of the Scout Movement. Humanity before self is the ideal which the scout has to live up to, and to do this, he must learn gradually. In his daily good turns, the scout learns the higher ideal of Mutual Aid and learns to judge his own self in terms of other selves. The scout does not learn the adage "charity begins at home" for it usually ends there. He serves wherever there is opportunity. And his service is his duty, rendered without reward, and without undue pride and ostentation.

The last line is the pledge to maintain his "article of faith." The Scout Laws are the foundation of his living, his behaviour and his actions. They give him character and stamp upon him the seal of citizenship, of worthiness, of trustworthiness, of usefulness.

Physical fitness and mental alertness—which includes emotional health and balance—are the tools which fashion the course of human life. Without these efficient tests, life will not prove the glory and the beauty that it is. Personal endeavour towards perfection is facilitated through physical and mental fitness which make the human being the perfect agent of service and love.

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

HAS Tobacco Stained Your Teeth?

Yellow teeth disgust even your best friends and are a menace to your health. If ordinary tooth-pastes will not clean them....

Banishes NICOTINE STAINS

The fine, pleasant-tasting foam of Kopran dissolves and disperses stains on teeth without harming the delicate enamel. Kopran is the ideal tooth paste for smokers; it sweetens the breath besides whitening the teeth.

Made by KOPRAN CHEMICAL Co., 18, Third Pasta Lane, Colaba, BOMBAY

Proprietors MAGANBHAI & MOHAN & Coy. 'Phone: 31122.

WHITE LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible Price Rs. 2

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

A Reward of Rs. 500/-

A MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once serious bites of Scorpions Harnets and Bees. It may cure lacs of sufferers and may be kept for hundreds of years with its efficacy unaltered Baboo Brij Nandan Sahai B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court says "I tried the herb and found it very efficacious. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

A reward of Rs. 500, given to those who will prove it fallible. Price Re. 1 only.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM No. 139, P.O. Katri Sarai, (Gaya).

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Most of the readers know by now what Silhouette Competitions are. These competitions have proved themselves to be very popular amongst old as well as young, as can be seen from the keen interest taken by all in solving them.

The illustrations marked A, B, C. . . . .are well-defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes, a part is cut off by putting one or two straight cuts, and the cut-parts are reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc.

You are to find out the cut-part of each of the Silhouettes and enter numbers of the cut-parts against the respective Silhouettes A, B, C,. . . . in the entry coupon.

For example, from the illustration "H", a part is cut off by putting two straight cuts as shown by the white dotted lines. These lines are given in "H", only to show exactly how the cut-part No. 14 was obtained by putting two straight cuts. Thus No. 14, is entered in the entry coupon against "H".

You may, in a similar manner, fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with the fee of Annas Eight for each entry, before 20th October, 1937, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 20th October, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with

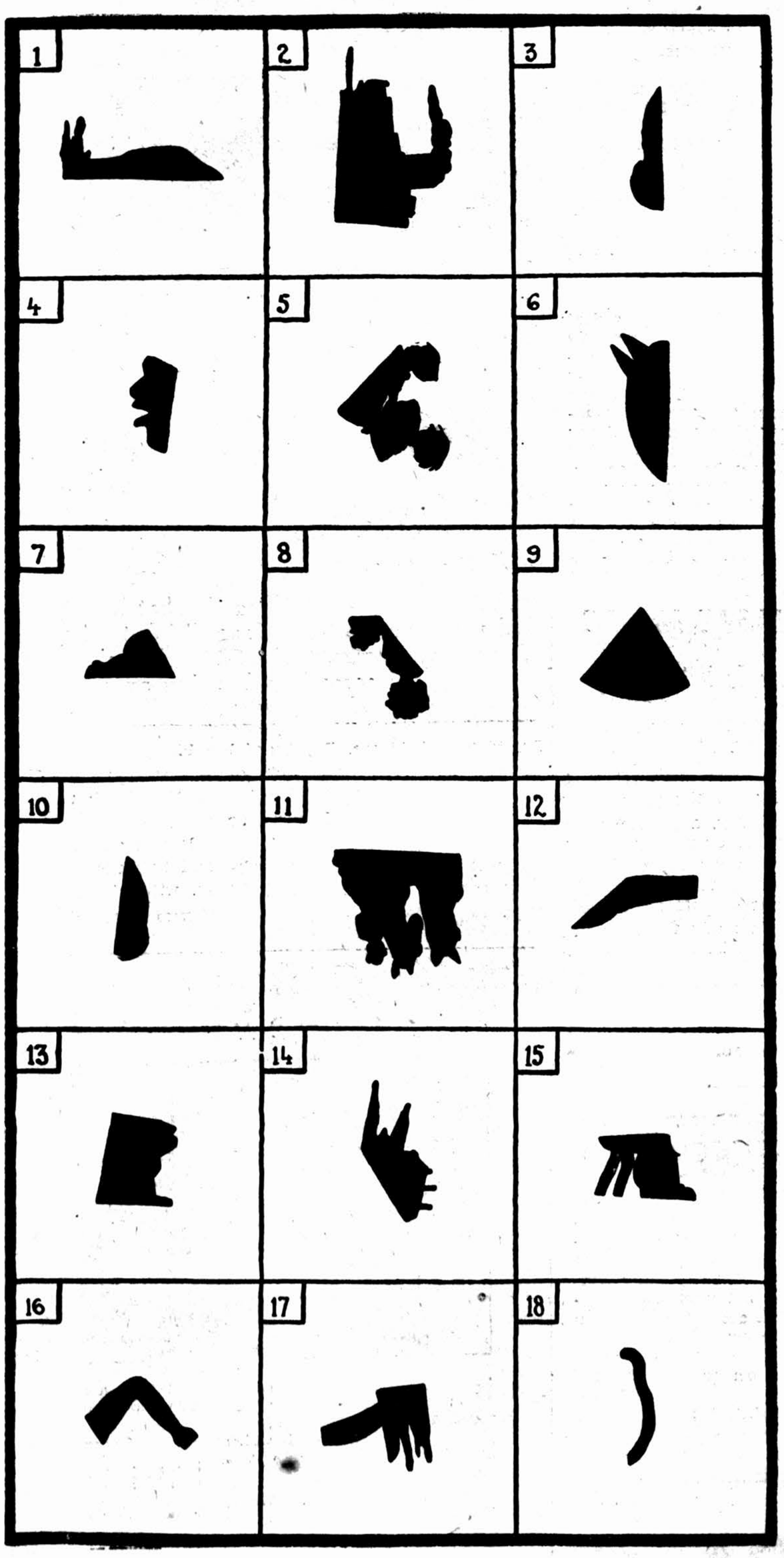
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O. BOMBAY

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition
COUPON 10/10

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	14
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY,
20th October, 1937

For Extra Coupons See Page 33.

PUNJAB'S BUDDING CRICKETER

Ram Parkash To Lead All-India Universities

(By P. N. BHATIA)

The Punjab has been known for its immense wealth in cricket talent and has often been called the "granary of cricket players," in the country. The title earned by the province has been fully justified by the large number of its players, who have risen to the top in the country and are at present making their mark in the leading teams—cricket playing teams of India. That there is no dearth of such players in the Punjab, who can reach the highest place in cricket in India, is proved by the fact that a number of rising "Colts" have already come into the field and would contest their places in any representative team of the province of India. One of them is L. Ram Parkash of the Government College, Lahore Cricket Club, who, with his remarkable perseverance and skill in the game, has come into lime light

Latoo's Career

Ram Parkash was the captain of the Dyal Singh High School, Lahore, before he joined the Dyal Singh College, where also, he led the Cricket XI for 2 years. Then he entered the threshold of the Government College—a simple, unsophisticated, yet persevering lad. Little could he dream then that he would rise to such a place of honour as the captaincy of the All-India Universities cricket team.

Ram Parkash who is better known as "Latoo" in the cricket circles in the Punjab, did not take long in making his mark in the College Gradually he worked his way into the team and after passing through various phases as a player, League Secretary, Club Secretary, he is now likely to lead the College XI in the coming session.

In Top Form

In his present form displayed at Poona and in Bombay recently and according to the opinion expressed by such renowned players as Professor D. B. Deodhar, Hindu's leader in the past Quadrangular matches and L. Amar Nath, India's well-known Test Cricketer, Ram Parkash has a straight road before him to walk into the Hindu's team for the forthcoming Pentangular Cricket festival in Bombay and for the Test team to play against Lord Tennyson's XI at Lahore.

Ram Parkash, who topped the batting averages in the Lahore Government College Cricket team's tour in Poona and Bombay, with 52.8. He also came a close second in bowling average.

X-RAY MOVIES SHOW UP HASTY MEALS

Anxiety's Effect On Digestion Is Filmed

Scientists attending the international Congress of Radiology at Chicago have been amazed by the X-Ray motion-picture camera developed by Dr. Russell Reynolds, of London.

His invention is of the greatest value in studying the digestive tract in health and disease.

A palatable mixture opague to X-rays is swallowed and every phase of its passage from mouth to stomach, with the effects of hurried meals, anxiety or posture, can be examined with a minuteness previously impossible.

DANGER AVOIDED

Several of these made over a long period allow the progress of treatment of, say, a gastric ulcer or cancer to be accurately judged.

In research work the camera is already helping to explain the cause of some obscure conditions.

Doctors can study the films at leisure without bothering the patient and without bringing him into danger from prolonged exposure to the rays.

Another important contribution was explained to the Congress by Dr. Sherwood Moore, Dr. Wendel G. Scott and Dr. Jean Keiffer, of St. Louis, who have developed a new X-ray machine known as the laminagraph.

It will focus X-rays as an ordinary camera lens focuses light rays.

Photographs from the machine will show parts of the body at a greater depth than has been possible.

It will also enable deep cancers and tumours to be treated directly, without irradiation of all the tissues above and below.

MARRIAGE HAPPINESS

PATENTEX is master product for spacing of childbirth. It is hygenically prepared and is non-injurious. Method of using quite simple and not unpleasant. Preparation according to Indian climatic conditions.

Price per tube Rs. 3-8-0

MALGHAM BROS., BOMBAY.

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs 5 Postage As. 9.

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS,
Wholesale Stockists: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

The Three Picture Frames

BOBBY and Betty were playing in the attic, when they happened across the halves of two picture frames, each of which had become parted into two pieces.

"Look!" cried Betty, forming the two halves of one frame about her head, "here is a picture of Queen Elizabeth."

Bobby did the same with the other two pieces, giving an imitation of a man looking out of a window in the top story of the Empire State building.

Little Merton watched the performance with great glee. Then it occurred to him that he was being left out of the fun and he set up a wail. He wanted to be "framed" also.

Can you devise a way that the three children can hold the frames so that each of the three will have a square to himself? The frames are not to be cut.

THE RIDDLE BOX

WHAT one common characteristic can you find that is possessed by both an echo and a bad penny?

* * *

2. If a man loses the second-hand of his watch where would he go to get another?

* * *

3. Why does a deaf and dumb person who is always telling jokes usually have broken fingers?

* * *

4. How would you expect to feel the next morning after sleeping all night in a corn-crib?

(For Solution See Page 48)

44th MONUMENTAL WEEK

PRABHAT'S

TUKARAM

Picturesque Scenes;
Melodious Music-

CENTRAL

TALKIES: Charni Road.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.
Matinee to-day: 2-30 p. m.

THE NEWEST
THE BIGGEST
MOST THRILLING OF ALL.....

WADIA BROS.

PRODUCTIONS with INDIAN
EDDIE POLO
JOHN CAVAS
THE GREATEST

JUNGLE-MAN

OF ALL TIMES

TOOFANI
TARZAN

DIRECTOR:
HOMI WADIA
The acknowledged Ace DIRECTOR of Fast Pictures

TO BE RELEASED
Simultaneously At

EDWARD

KALBADEVI ROAD

LAMINGTON

LAMINGTON ROAD.

YET

Another Tribute

"SAVITRI" is one of the finest Indian pictures that we have yet seen, no matter what angle we consider it from."—
"SUNDAY TIMES."

Bombay Talkies'

SAVITRI

Starring:—

DEVIKA RANI

SEVENTH WEEK

At

ROXY

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee on Saturdays and Sundays at 2-45 p.m.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

By N. J.

Have you heard of the champion letter-writer—of Letters to the Editor, I mean? He is the Rev. J. P. Bacon Phillips, of Burgess Hill, Sussex, who claims to have written nine thousand letters to the Press. Just think awhile over that figure It means that the good padre, who by the way is hale, hearty and eighty-one, must have written a letter to the press every day for a quarter of a century. It must have been a veritable sacred ritual to him to send his epistles hieing to the four quarters of the world. He claims to have outdistanced his nearest rival by at least four thousand letters—a formidable margin indeed! When asked to explain what impelled people to write to the newspapers, Mr. Phillips replied: "I cannot tell you. Much good can be done by letters in the Press, and I have always tried both to help, to instruct and to amuse." And though the champion is long past the Biblical span of life, he refuses to retire from the field, and is determined to carry on till the end.

* * *

Integral And Indispensable

Though Morley once deprecated letter-writing as "that most delightful way of wasting time," writing Letters to the Press is really grand fun. And not only writing but reading them as well. The very fact that though personal letter-writing is gradually becoming a lost art owing to the increased tempo of modern times, "Letters to the Editor" show no signs of decline, either in their number or length, proves that they are a cherished adjunct of the Fourth Estate. Their value as a pointer to the prevailing public opinion, and as an impartial forum for discussing the topics of they day cannot be exaggerated. They provide the best expression of "Vox Populi" and they are to the rulers of the country what the pulse of the patient is to the physician. The correspondence columns no less than the editorial ones are an integral and indispensable part of a newspaper.

"Our Readers' Views"

It is rather regrettable that the art of letter writing is as yet in an undeveloped stage in this country. The daily post-bag is, indeed, one of the major worries of an Indian Editor. It requires the patience of a Job, and the restraint that only comes out of long practice to wade through all the exuberant eloquence of the correspondents. Most of their letters, if the cruel truth must be told, only deserve to be consigned to the W. P. B. That they are not is solely due to the heroic self control of the Editor and the perspiring, blue-pencilling perseverance of his subs. Knocking that illegible, ungrammatical and long-winded Letter into some semblance of shape and sense almost rouses one's homicidal tendencies—as I can vouch from my personal experience! And legion is the name of those worthies who rush to the Press with their remarks, observations, nostrums and what-nots! The pens of "Our Readers" are so prolific, that occasionally a whole issue might be printed out of their "Views!"

* * *

A Prosperous Industry

Many are the subterfuges employed by long-suffering Editors to check this spate of correspondence. They make type-written Ms compulsory, insist upon the enclosure of a stamped and addressed envelope, admonish their correspondents to be terse and concise, and finally warn them that they, the Editors, are after all free to publish the letters or not as they please! Again the practice of giving "Points from Letters" or "Letters in Brief", which most Editors have sooner or later to resort to, conveys a hint—and not a very covert hint at that—to the correspondents to stop their endless rigmaroles That editorial guillotine "Correspondence on this topic must now cease", or "This controversy is now closed", moreover descends upon the heads of the faithful again and again. And yet in spite of those hurdles, hindrances and hedges, the heroic tribe of correspondent flourishes still. The epistolary industry is, indeed, one of the most prosperous in the world!

* * *

Safety Valve

Apart from being an admirable mirror of public opinion, Letters to the Editor also serve many other useful purposes. Choleric Colonels and indignant generals on the retired list find in them an excellent safety valve for letting off steam. Their battling propensities are satisfied by the wordy warfare and thus a breach of the public peace is avoided. They reflect again all the popular idiosyncracies of the moment and often provide an unsuspected source of future amusement. Many are the hobby-horses ridden, the grievances aired and the propnecies indulged in those columns. Occasionally a crafty contributor manages to pay off an old score under the guise of a Letter to the Editor. Seasoned exponents of the art know how to keep their names recurring by timely resuscitation of closed controversies and by a vigorous flogging of dead horses. And I know a certain journal whose very spicy correspondence is entirely cooked in the editorial kitchen. That is how it keeps the ball (and the subscriptons!) rolling in!

* *

My Debut

And yet one must not be too hard on those good folks who spend their time and labour for the entertainment, if not the enlightenment, of us all. They mean well by us, though their enthusiam often runs away with their discretion. We should miss a good deal, indeed, if there were no correspondence corner in our daily newspaper. That gives it a human and homely touch. And shrewd Editors are aware that it adds to the circulation too! It pleases the "amour propre" of the readers to find their views upon the extermination of the bugs (or it might be the bandicoots!) given such a prominent publicity by their favourite paper. They are sure to buy a good many copies of that issue to be posted to their friends and relatives. And just by way of a conclusion, may I add, that I made my juvenile journalistic debut with a thumping Letter to the Editor, Did I walk on air that day? Ask me another!

Letters To The Editor

K. L. M. COMMENCES WINTER SERVICE

Provisions Made To Carry Passengers To All Parts Of Europe

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

The winter service of the K.L.M. which commenced on 2nd October will cover 16 countries in Europe connecting Amsterdam and Rotterdam directly with no less than 8 capitals. In a southerly direction Milan can be reached in six hours from London via Rotterdam and Frankfort, now the most important airport in Central-Europe.

The K. L. M. will operate this service in conjunction with the German Company, Deutsche Lufthansa, with the K L M Douglas DC-2 and Junkers JU52 airliners.

Eastbound passengers will find daily at Croydon K. L. M planes ready to carry them to Prague and Vienna—the famous "Blue Danube Air Express" bringing Thames and Danube within 5½ hours of each other.

A remarkable feature of the K. L. M. winter services is the dominating position of London, with five daily services to and from Amsterdam (and Rotterdam) giving connecting services to all parts of the continent. Of these three run by the K. L. M. one by the D. L. H. and the other by the K. L. M. in connection with the Swedish Air Company A. B Aerotransport

During winter of 1937 the K. L. M. will also operate three daily services to Paris, a special night service to Cologne and a fast express service to Bremen and Hamburg

The K L M in the last six months on the European lines, carried 76,000 passengers (against 63,000 in 1936) and 1,211,000 kg of mail and freight (against 1,109,000 last year) showing an increase of 13,000 passengers and 102,000 kg. of freight and mail in six months.—A. P.

STOP SALE OF MISSION PROPERTIES

Indian Christians Appeal To Jawahar

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru received a deputation of Indian Christians at Anand Bhawan. The deputation included many ladies. The deputation presented the Congress President with an address relating to the sale of mission properties in different part of India which agitated the Indian Christians The address disclosed that in some cases properties that have been already sold were gifted or given at nominal price or rental to missions by the Government. Grave concern was expressed over the sale of Church buildings.

Pandit Nehru was informed if immediate action was not taken to stop the missionaries from pursuing their course there were fears of breaches of peace.

He was asked to intervene on behalf of the Indian Christians and propose a legislation for preventing these acts of sacrelege.

Pandit Nehru advised them to prepare their case and send it to the Government and interview the Premier.

163 Tolas Of Charas Smuggled

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

Two persons were convicted and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. O. H. Agha, City Magistrate, on charge of being in possession of 163 tolas of Persian charash. It was alleged that the charas was smuggled from Gwadur.

The excise authorities had also seized 3,500 Persian coins from their possession and this case will be disposed of by the Customs authorities under the provisions of Sea Customs Act.—A. P. I

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 9.

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK.—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/2
Bank's buying T T 266 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,123
Bank's buying T T 1,148
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank selling D D 67 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 80 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95.37 8th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 9th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 9th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 5/16 9th instant.
Java/London 8.93 3/4 9th instant.
London/Paris 150.28 8th instant.
London/Belgium 29.38 1/2 8th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.54 3/8 8th instant.
London/Berlin 12.33 1/4 8th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th instant
London/New York 4.95.37 8th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 8th instant.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/2
3 per cent 1951/54 101/8
4 per cent 1941 103/10
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
5 per cent 1939 44 105/9
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/10

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1954/63 102
5 per cent 1945/55 120/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/4
4 epr cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118
6 per cent 1954 131
6 per cent K P T 1956 131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at 98/8 and closed at Rs. 98/7. Next settlement quotes 2 1/2 annas lower.

Tone: Quiet but steady.

London/Italy 94.15 8th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 7th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 8th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 7th instant
Silver London Ready 20 8th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 7th instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 8th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 8th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 8th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 8.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/4
4 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	77/8

General Realising In Share Bazar

ABSENCE OF BUYERS TELLS

Professionals Hold Aloof

BOMBAY: October 9.

The sharp drop in raw cotton prices created some nervousness in the local Share Bazar where prices declined on general long liquidation.

There was a marked absence of any support and Professional Operators were holding aloof.

As pointed out, the technical position of the market was rendered weak and recent short covering left the market in an overbought state.

The present decline may go further in the near future, but leading Operators being overloaded will not allow the market to collapse. There is no change in the fundamental situation of the Textile Industry and we think it safe to cover sales on all weak markets.

The market opened weak to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. During the middle of the session there was some covering, but nervous liquidation again weakened prices.

Bombay Dyeings opened at about the lowest level of the day at Rs. 1,110 and improved to Rs. 1,120, but later on prices eased to Rs. 1,110 and closed at Rs. 1,112. Central India shares closed at Rs. 336 and Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 382. Simplex shares were easy at Rs. 122.

Associated Cement shares eased off to Rs. 154-8. Hydro-Electric shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,725 and declined to Rs. 1,700, while Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 163-8. Bombay Burma shares were easy at Rs. 767-8.

TEXTILE SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	410	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs 25)	1112	8
100 CENTURY	303	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	336	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	271	4
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	117	3
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	477	8
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-6	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	162	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	236	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1790	0
100 Indore	77	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	156	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	382	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	687	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,310	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	321	4
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	348	2
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	70	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2330	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	122	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	326	4
100 Swan (nil)	132	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1490	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	875	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1542	8
125-500 I Conty. Rs(7-8)	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	125	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-6	

CEMENTS

100 Associated	154	8

INSURANCE

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	995	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15-14	
20 Mercantile	56	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	14
200 Oriental (125)	4,760	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8	2

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	156	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1610	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	134	11
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	271	
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	163	2
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40) X.D.	1475	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	957	8
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	95	12
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500 Tapti Valley	762	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Bombay Dyeing (1135) 1110 1120 1115 1122 1110 1112
Century (308/12) 301 305 302 303
Central India (355) 342 345 335 338 336 337 336
Kohinoor (390) 382 380 381 382
New Great (325) 321 322 318 321
Simplex (131/4) 127 125 127 122
Swadeshi (345) 332 335 330 331 327 326
Associated Cement (158/8) 156/8 155/8 155 154/8
Andhra (1617/8) 1610
Tata Hydro (164/6) 163/2
Tata Power (1482/8) 1475 1470 1475 1472 1475
Tram. Ord. (135) 135
T. Steel Dfd. (1737/8) 1725 1715 1720 1700 1705 1697 1700
T. Steel Ord. (367/8) 364 365/8 364/8 363/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (168/4) 168
Bellapur (194/6) 191 190 193 188 190 189
B. Steam (218/12) 217 215 217
B Burma (776/4 770 772 765 766 767/8

MININGS

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11	1
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1) X.D.	52	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	72	8
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1700	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	363	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	345	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	189	6
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	876	4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	217	8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	767	8
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 63-8)	251	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-9-9	
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	106	4
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	165	0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	565	0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	735	0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	92	8
15 Scindia	28	2
25 Tata Oil Mill	36	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,500	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	307	8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	77	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	547	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	101	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1572	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Following a decline of 28 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 155 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 153/8 on heavy nervous unloading. Later on there was scattered short covering. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open 2 points up but it opened easy 7 points down and was quoted 9 points lower which increased selling in the local market and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152/8. Later on Liverpool was 2 points down and prices in the local market improved. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	153	8	0
Oomra D/J	136	12	0
Oomra May	137	12	0
Bengal D/J	126	4	0
Bengal May	125	4	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay, on 7th October	8,932
Receipts into Bombay, to date since 1-9-1937	42,646
Receipts into Bombay, same time last season	32,135
Increase	10,511

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct. 8.

SAKEL—	
November	13.35— 9.
January	13.39—14.
ASHMOUNI—	
December	9.70+2.
February	9.80+3.
April	9.91+5.
GIZA—	
November	11.72+2.
January	11.77—2.

COTTON PRICE IN TWO FIGURES

The recent decline has depressed Mathia ready Cotton Prices to Rs. 95/- per Candy in Bombay Market.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0-6 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate improved 7 points at 150.28. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.95 3/8. London silver prices advanced improved 1/16d. to 20d. Speculators bought and offerings were small. The market was quiet. Montreal silver futures improved 5 to 10 points and New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 5/16. A London cable states that the rise in silver is owing to absence of selling rather than to pressure to buying but reflect a little better undertone prices would probably respond readily to any renewal of demand. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	34	12	6
Aso	34	12	6
Kartak	34	12	3

SILVER

Ready	50	15	6
Aso	51	0	0
Kartak	51	1	6

LONDON METALS

London, Oct. 8.

Copper	£47 5 0
Lead	£18 7 6
Spelter	£18 5 0
Tin	£239 0 0

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 26,16,752 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended October 9.

The s.s. 'Kaiser-i-Hind', which sailed on Saturday, carried six consignments of the following descriptions: Bar gold valuod at Rs. 9,31,130 for New York via London; bar gold worth Rs. 1,85,377, Rs. 2,78,326, and Rs. 1,149 for London; bar gold valued at Rs. 7,18,669 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York; and Rs. 5,02,101 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of bar gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,04,69,89,588.

NEW YORK COTTON 23 POINTS UP

Silver And Wheat Better

BOMBAY, Oct 9

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton opened easy but thereafter prices rose rapidly on bullish news from Washington about restrictive Government measures to control surplus cotton. The closing tone was firm.

SILVER BETTER

London gold was unchanged but silver was better.

WHEAT HIGHER

Wheat was a shade higher. Rubber was quiet.

WALL STREET IRREGULAR

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was irregular.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Oct 9

Previous closing	7.69
To-day's opening	7.64
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	7.92
Difference	+23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Oct 9

Previous closing	4.41
To-day's opening	4.34
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	4.41
Difference	unchanged.

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 158

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 9

Cotton early showed some hesitancy following uncertain Liverpool cables and lack of speculative interest but subsequently prices rose rapidly under heavy general buying and covering actuated by reports of prospective restrictive government measures to control surplus.

Trading in December commenced at 7:64 i.e. 5 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation but soon after the general wave of buying following favourable news from Washington caused prices to spurt December rising to 7.80 when further renewed buying activity and covering caused December to appreciate further and close at 7.92 with a rise of 23 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.94/7.94) 7.64/7.62
January (7.87/7.86) 7.51/7.50
March (7.90/7.89) 7.55/7.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 9

American October (4.55) 4.33
American December (4.61) 4.39
Sakels November (5.83) 5.56
Sakels January (6.28) 6.05

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 9

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 155-12 and Rs. 154-4. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 155-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 9

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 7/8 paid and sellers) £20 15/16 value
Dunlop October (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning October (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/8 value) 8 buyers
Forward January March (8 1/4 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November October (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October November (£15 1/2 sellers) £15 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 paid

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Oct 9

Previous closing	4.95 3/8
To-day's opening	4.95 3/8
To-day's closing	4.95 1/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 9

Previous closing	4.95.37
To-day's opening	4.95.35
To-day's closing	4.95.42

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 9

Previous closing	150.28
To-day's opening	150.09
To-day's closing	149.50

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 9

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.33 and then improved to 4.95.38 on scattered buying the rate thereafter keeping steady and closing at 4.95.42.

Franc opened at 150.09 and then steadied to 150.03 on scattered enquiry and closed at 149.50.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.347) 11.286
New York on Bombay (37.42) 37.41
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.13) 94.12
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£237 3/4 buyers £238 1/4 sellers. Irregular) closed
Lead (£17 7/8 buyers £18 sellers and quiet) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£52 to £54) closed
Glasgow Iron sh (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct 9

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Bears covered. India bought. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 9

Spot	(20d.)	20 1/16d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.)	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 9

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 9

Liverpool wheat opened easy December 102 March 98. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation following easier north American cables overnight but later undertone became steadier on some local buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 9

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.00 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered commission house buying following the recent heavy fall with some local purchases.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Supplies Of Credit Plentiful

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 9

In the money market startling rumours were as abundant as leaves in the autumn and which caused an atmosphere to depress the various sections failed to disturb the smooth working of the financial machinery.

Supplies of credit continued plentiful and discount brokers were fully satisfied with their quota of this week's treasury bill offerings.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct 9

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	15	11	9
Punjab January	13	11	0
Desi American Janugry	17	0	0
Tone weak.			
Wheat Octob	29	6	0
Wheat November	29	14	0
Wheat December	30	5	6
Wheat July	28	9	0
Tone dull.			
Gram October	22	15	0
Gram November	23	5	0
Gram December	23	10	6
Gram July	22	10	0
Toria November	31	13	6
Toria December	41	12	0
Toria February	38	11	6
Cottonseed January	15	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 9

Wheat January	5	8	0
Wheat May	5	4	9
Linseed May	8	3	3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 9

Silver ready	51	2	0
Silver 1st settlement Asho	51	2	0
Silver 2nd settlement Kartak	51	3	6
Gold ready	34	12	6
Gold 1st settlement Asho	34	12	6
Gold 2nd settlement Kartak	34	12	0
Sovereign	22	3	0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Oct 9

May Delivery.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	3	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	3	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	2	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	2	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Oct 9

Liverpool wheat October closed at 104 1/2 as against the previous closing at 103 3/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 9

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 45 7/8) dol 45
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35) dol 34 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 71 3/4) dol 70
U S Steel Preference (dol 117) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 9

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

POLO TOURNAMENTS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8

The following dates of certain Polo Tournaments to be played during the Polo Season, 1937-38:—

(a) The I. P. A. Championship to be held in Calcutta will commence on 23rd December, 1937.

(b) The Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament to be held in Lahore will commence on 28th February, 1938.

(c) The Inter-regimental Polo Tournament to be held in Meerut will commence on 28th February, 1938.

(d) The Subalterns' Polo Tournament to be held in Meerut will commence concurrently with the Inter-Regimental Tournament.

(e) The Infantry Polo Tournament to be held in Bareilly will commence on 14th February, 1936. —A.P.

"MILAP" RELEASED AT OPERA HOUSE

Thrilling Modern Social Drama

(CONTRIBUTED)

On Saturday, the much-discussed social picture "Milap" was released at the Royal Opera House where packed houses were seen at all the shows.

As an all-round entertainment, "Milap" is easily one of the best pictures produced in India. The musical part, comprising about a dozen songs, is by itself a sufficient attraction added to which are the beautiful dances of Anees Khatoon, the famous dancer of Bengal.

The story is powerfully dramatised so as to have a grip on the audience from start to finish. Prithviraj, the new Theatres star, gives here the best performance of his career, reaching great dramatic heights. Other players also give creditable performances. The picture is one more triumph for Director A. R. Kardar, the creator of "Baghi Sepahi." The settings, technique and camera work are worthy of the famous East India Co.'s Studio (Calcutta) where the film was produced. An ultra modern atmosphere pervades the whole film.

"TWO BROTHERS"

Popular Tamil Picture At Plaza

(CONTRIBUTED)

Unlike the usual run of Tamil pictures, two Brothers lays claim to be the first artistic social picture with an under current of realism running throughout. The popular story from the pen of Mr. S. D. Subramanya Yogi, the prizeman in the Tamil National Anthem competition, has been successfully exploited for the screen by the renowned director Mr. Ellis R. Dungan. The undefatigable American director in spite of the apparent linguistic difficulties seems to possess a genius for the quick grasp of the spirit and humour of the Society he has to represent on the Silver Screen.

The cast is well chosen. Mr. K. P. Kesavan who appears in the role of the hero of the piece has earned for himself well mented admiration for his performance in this picture. The fact that the critically minded film fans of Madras have voted him the best star in the film ballot of Madras for 1937, speaks of his popularity in that part of the country. He is supported by Messrs. Perumal, Babiah, Miss Kannama Bhai and others. Special mention is to be made of the interesting character of the maid-servant (Miss M. M. Radhabhai). She has shown in this picture that in the hands of clever directors the artistes very often excel themselves. Alamelu Ammal, a seventy year old woman saw teeth puffs out a gossip which four its simple realism stands by itself. She is not an actress but one [illegible] in the situation.

The pictu[illegible]out blemishes h[illegible]as a whole it is a very great improvement on those that preceded it. It ran to a crowded house on Sunday last and we hope, Madrasees of Bombay who have not seen it, will not deny themselves of the treat offered to them to-morrow for the last time.

Durbar Gopaldas Arrives In Bombay

Durbar Gopaldas Desai arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning and was received at the Central Station by Mr Manibhai Desai, Chairman, Reception Committee of the 'C' Ward, Political Conference, and others.

Mr Bhulabhai Desai also returned from Simla on Saturday morning.

SATURDAY'S RACES AT POONA

Royal Prince Wins Ebor Handicap

Cartoon Surprisingly Beaten In Cup Event

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Racing well up to the average in interest was witnessed on Saturday at Poona. The weather was on its best behaviour and favourites for once were on the map, permitting backers to recoup some of their season's losses.

Undisputed Indian bred champion over a period of years, Cartoon attempting to win his third Willingdon Cup in succession was well beaten by Quick Silver, ridden by J. Simpson. Cartoon started an odds-on-favourite but never at any time hit the front. Simpson jumped his mount out smartly and led from pillar to post.

The important Ebor Handicap went to the bottom weight, Royal Prince and incidentally gave Malone his first training success of the season. The son of Athlone was called upon for a special effort to hold Casino—very well backed with Simpson astride. Corcy the public choice gave a disgraceful exhibition and would appear to have had enough for the season. On Time, an useful distance performer, finished so far behind the first two that he never at any time presented a danger.

A GAME CUSTOMER

Placed in his two previous efforts Shell Out went one better when winning the Curzon Plate very easily from useful opposition. Mrs. Northmore's speedy gelding is splendidly game and made light of his big weight. He was a popular winner. Desert Hero and Karaway were the place-getters, both shaping creditably.

No success was more popular than that of H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's Assault-at-Arms in the October Plate. It was the Bold Archer gelding's second essay this season and with Jones riding his usual vigorous finish the favourite outstayed his stable-mate. Tobralco by half a length. The race was not without incident for an objection against Coeur Brule, who placed third resulted in a reshuffling of the Minor placing, Greek Glen being awarded this position. It is understood that the Stewards made the objection on their own initiative.

The Raja of Akalkot's livery was successful for the first time in Western India when Wait-a-Bit scored in the Caledonian Selling Handicap. The four-year old son of Ballyferris was a warm favourite and went about his work as should all such good things. The hitherto disappointing Wagon Hill played the role of runner-up and Cryptogram took the lesser placing.

KOLHAPUR HORSES PROMINENT

Kolhapur-owned horses played the big and important parts in the Hopeful Plate. S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Kutub got the better of Ace of Hearts but the result might have been different had Britt on the runner-up not left his challenging effort until it was too late Far out of his ground, until a furlong or so from home he finished full of running. Tharwath was a close-up third behind the leading pair but Orient who started favourite failed to figure prominently.

Mahomed Jamoor had the distinction of saddling the winners of both divisions of the Holkar Plate. Sadran Manfi trounced an useful lot of rivals in Division I and never gave his pilot Jadhav a minute's anxiety. Very well-backed this five-year old beat the Kolhapur representative Shakespeare pointless. Dhiyab—an ungenerous sort—was also in the money.

The extra furlong would appear to have suited Tohalla down to the ground for he made no mistake this time in Division II of the Holkar Plate. A warm order in the market be accounted for Nissiril Iraq and Silver Dome and made it plain that he will soon be racing in a higher classification.

Both the Daily Double and the Daily Treble were won. The former paid Rs. 47 only and lucky investors received Rs. 1.281-8 for the treble.

First Race—2-15 p.m.

THE HOLKAR PLATE Div. 1. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1.250. Second Rs. 400: Third Rs. 250
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's SADRAN MANFI, 8-2, Jadhav 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAKESPEARE. 8-2, Rama Shinde 2
Mr. Ali Mahomed Fakir Mahomed's DHIYAB 8-8, Fazal Rehman 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's SABHAN PASHA, 8-4, Rama Vithal .. 4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length and short head.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 16. Rs. 22 and Rs. 34 for places.
All ran.
Time: 1 min. 38 2|5 secs.
Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.
Favourite: Rim al Iraq.

Second Race—2-45 p.m.

THE HOLKAR PLATE Div II. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's TOHALLA, 7-10 (cd. 7-12) Evans 1
Mr. P. R. Kering's NISSIRIL IRAQ, 8-8, H. McQuade ... 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER DOME, 9--0, Obaid 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's IRAQ FLOWER, 7-10, (cd. 7-12), Brace 4
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths and 3|4 length.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win. Rs. 19, Rs. 45 and Rs. 26 for places
Not run:—Happiness 8-9 and Arabistan 8-2.
Time: 1 min. 37 3|5 secs.
Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.
Favourites: Tohalla and Iraq Flower.

Third Race—3-15 p.m.

THE CALEDONIAN SELLING HANDICAP Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,700: Second Rs. 600; Third Rs 250
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV. Winner to be sold for Rs. 700.
The Raja of Akalkot's WAIT-A-BIT, 9-0, Brace 1
Mr. Gem's WAGON HILL, 8-3, Evans 2
Mr. O. Randall's CRYPTOGRAM, 8-3, D. McQuade 3
Mr. B. M. Goculdas' FAIRNSTITCH, 7-10, Netto 4
Won by a neck 3 lengths and 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 42 1|5 secs.
Not Run:—Gordon 7-12.
Tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 16 Rs. 21 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.
Favourite: Wait-a-Bit.

Fourth Race—3-45 p.m.

THE WILLINGDON CUP. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.
A Cup value Rs 500, and Rs. 5,100 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500
For Indian Horses, 4 years old and upwards. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. Penalties.—Winner of a race value of Rs. 3,000 or over 7 lbs.; extra. Winner of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7 lbs., extra. (cumulative). Allowance.—Mares and Geldings, 3 lbs.
Mr. G. McElligot's QUICK SILVER. 7-9, J. Simpson 1
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON, 9-7, Munro .. 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE-WATER. 9-7, Jones 3
Not run: School For Scandal 8-9.
Won by 1 length, and 20 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes. 7 3|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 58 for win.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Fifth Race—4-15 p.m.

THE EBOR HANDICAP Distance—1 1/4 Miles
Winner Rs 4,250; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class I. which have not won a race in that Class and all Horses in Class II
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE, 7-2. (cd. 7-5) E. Britt 1
Mr. S. Bagree's CASINO, 7-12. J. Simpson 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME, 7-12, Selby 3
Mr. Diamond's ARGYLL, 7-7. Bromley 4
Not run: Silver Plated 9-4.
Won by head, 6 lengths and 3|4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes, 7 2|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 15. Rs. 17 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by J. E Malone

Sixth Race—4-45 p.m.

THE CURZON PLATE Distance—6 Furlongs
Winner Rs 3,500, Second Rs. 1,100, Third Rs 500
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT, 9-0, Jones 1
The Maharaja of Parlakhimedi's DESERT HERO, 7-7, J. Simpson 2
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rasenthal's KARAWAY. 7-10, B. McQuade 3
The Maharaja of Parlakhimedi's SARASON, 8-7, Maxwell 4
Not run: Tatyoon 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 42 and Rs. 41 for places.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

Seventh Race—5-15 p.m

THE HOPEFUL PLATE Distance—1 1/4 Miles.
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250 A Handicap for Arabs in Class II
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's KUTUB 8-4, Harding 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's ACE OF HEARTS, 8-11, E. Britt 2
Mr. Ali Mahomed Fakir Mahomed's THARWATH, 8-0, Raffeale 3
Mr. Mahomedalli's THE KNUT. 7-11, Mendoza 4
Not run: Harry Johnson 9-0, Mahboobat Tariq 8-2.
Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 24 and Rs. 38 for places.
Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

Eighth Race—5-45 p.m.

THE OCTOBER PLATE Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400 A Handicap for Horses in Class III
H. E. Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS, 8-10, R. H. Jones 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's TOBRALCO 9-2, Marrable 2
Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN, 8-12, Munro 3
H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's COEUR BRULE. 7-9, (cd. 7-11), Selby 4
Not run: Lucan 9-0, Fine Feathers 8-9, Coolart 8-8, Night Alarm 8-7, Grecian Orb 8-3.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

Week-End Cricket

REST MAKE 150 AGAINST MADRAS CLUB

Crowds Cheer Merchant At Hindu Gym.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

The Rest XI, sponsored by the Catholic Gymkhana, for the forthcoming Pentengular Cricket Tournament in Bombay, started their two-day's engagement against the Minerva Cricket Club from Madras on Saturday.

A. S. Demello, the Captain of the Home team won the toss and elected to bat. They ran up a total of 150 runs, Hazare being the highest scorer with 29, while P. A. D'Avoine came a close second with 21.

Ram Singh, the skipper of the Minerva Cricket Club, Madras, was their most successful bowler, capturing 7 of the "Rest" wickets for 60 runs.

The Madras [illegible] started shakily, losing 4 of their wickets, when the score-board showed only 10 runs. They had made 41 runs for the loss of 5 wickets at the close of play this evening.

MERCHANT AT HINDU GYM.

Vijay Merchant, India's famous Test cricketer, attracted a big crowd at the Hindu Gymkhana, where he was playing against the Banker's Cricket Club in a two-day's fixture

The visitor's, who batted first shaped well, having scored 148 for 4 wickets, when the stumps were drawn this evening.

A. S. Nakhoda, Banker's opening bat, acquitted himself well by playing a good innings for his 59, while C. H Banker, was the next best, with 35

Merchant got 1 wicket for 15 runs

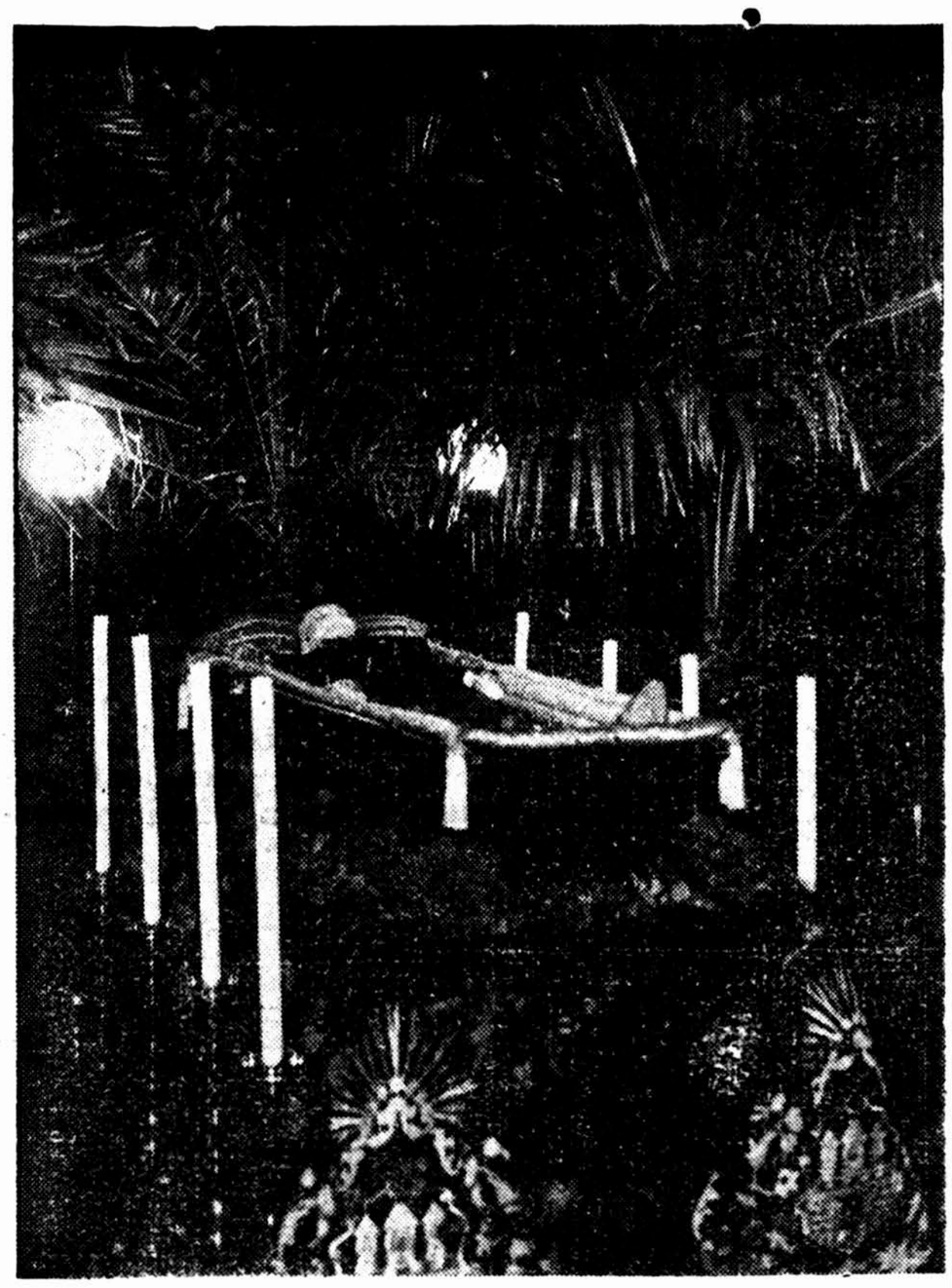
DRAW AT ISLAM GYM.

At the Islam Gymkhana, the Dadar Parsee Colony Cricket Club drew with the Islam Gymkhana in a single-day match

The Parsee Colony declared at 100 for 7 wickets, to which the Islam Gymkhana replied with 68 for 1 wicket.

H. Khairaz of the home team played a forceful innings. Playing fast all round the wicket, he remained unbeaten with his 50.

G. A. Lalljee and A. Peerbhoy, got 3 wickets each for 24 and 30 runs respectively.



The dead body of Dr. Masaryk lying in state.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Bombay's C. P. M. Opens Bohra Industrial Exhibition

The Bohra Arts and Industrial Exhibition was opened on Saturday evening by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

Messages expressing inablity to attend and conveying good wishes to the organisers were received from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Messrs. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Barodawala and A. B. Pandya, Director of Industries.

TRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY.

Opening the exhibition Sir Hormuzdiar said that the Borah community was very advanced in Trade, Commerce and Industry. There was no land on the face of the earth from Peru to China, Japan, Abyssinia or Zanzibar where a Borah had not established his business through his diligence, industry and enterprise. He would size up his customer in a glance and with his politeness would make good business, quite profitable to himself. The Borahs were so well known as a commercial community that it was not for him to go into a panegyric over them

Their success was mainly due to their devotion

VALUE OF EXHIBITIONS.

The success of their Exhibition could be gauged from the quality of messages received, even from such great persons of India as Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru.

He hoped in future there would not be any need to feel a want of an industrial organization of Borahs in the city.

The value of such exhibitions was immense since they were the best advertising agencies besides carrying educational, informative, and economic values with them.

They would provide an incentive to those industrially minded, to go ahead.

The proceedings began with devotional songs from the Quoran by five girls

The chief guest was garlanded amidst acclamation.

Speeches suitable to the occasion were made by Messrs. M. A. Munim, President of the Managing Committee, and S. A. Pill, Secretary, of the Exhibition.

Mr. Taherbhai T. Barodawalla said that such exhibitions inculcated a spirit of service and self-respect.

Mr. Mahomedali Allabux also spoke.

Mr. Kalim J. Bengali Joint Secretary of the Exhibition thanked the distinguished guest and other visitors present.

After the speeches, the guests were taken round the Exhibition.

The Exhibition consisted of a variety of articles from jewellery down to domestic needs.

A notable event in the exhibition is the stall put up by the Bombay Sanitary Association from an educative standpoint.

A band was in attendance at the exhibition and loud speakers were installed.

MAHATMA MARCH FILMS

Ban Lifted In Burma

RANGOON, October 9.

The Government of Burma have now lifted the ban and permitted the exhibition in the whole of Burma of three films produced by three different Indian Film Companies entitled "Mahatma Gandhi's March for Freedom" "Mahatma Gandhi's Historic March on March 12, 1930" and "Mahatma Gandhi's March on March 12, 1930 at Ahmedabad".—A.P.

ANDREWS GIVES UP PALESTINE VISIT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who has now recovered from his recent illness, has been advised, under doctors' orders to undertake no public engagements when he goes down to plains.

He has also been obliged to postpone his visit to Palestine for the time being.

Premier Has No News

POONA, Oct. 9.

In connection with the reports of a threatened strike on October 10, in Gokak Mills, enquiries show that the official circles are not aware of the same.

The Hon. Mr Kher has not received any telegram reported to have been sent him appealing for intervention.—A. P.

Public Warning!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Facts Worth Knowing

About OKASA

1. OKASA is the discovery after years of research work by the well-known German Scientist, Dr Lahusen of Berlin.
2. OKASA is prepared under the control of experts in laboratories in Berlin, London Paris and Milan
3. OKASA has obtained highest awards and Gold Medals at The Paris International Exhibition 1928 th, Italian Medical Exhibition Florence (Italy) 1929 and the London Pharmaceutical Exhibition London 1932.
4. OKASA is first and primarily used in countries where it is made
5. OKASA is used throughout the world and is the best known Gland Tonic enjoying universal reputation for its efficacy.
6. OKASA is made from standardized Glands and other ingredients prepared under German Federal States Patents No. D.R.P 536191 and 554092, which makes it impossible for anyone to make a preparation similar to OKASA The ingredients of OKASA are constantly controlled and examined by qualified recognized chemists.
7. OKASA'S high quality and remarkable efficacy is proved by its ever increasing use by the public in every country of the world OKASA has now behind it 10 Years Brilliant Record of Efficacy.

About IMITATIONS

1. The imitations of OKASA have no particular scientist or professor behind them.
2. The imitations are being made either locally or imported and packed locally.
3. The imitations have no such recognition.
4. The imitations are unknown in any European country and the claim made by some that thousands of doctors in Europe and America have used these preparations is entirely false. These imitations are only marketed in India and not known anywhere else
5. The statements that these imitations are in use by millions of people and thousands of doctors in Europe and America is wrong
6. The ingredients in imitations have no such standardization and control
7. The imitations of OKASA, like all imitations, have no such long standing.

A WORD OF ADVICE

IF YOU EVER NEED A TONIC RESTORATIVE
FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS:—

RUNDOWN HEALTH	GENERAL DEBILITY
WEAK NERVES	WEAK BRAIN
LOSS OF VITALITY	SLEEPLESSNESS
LACK OF APPETITE	FATIGUE

Never Make Experiments with Unknown & Unreliable Preparations.

ALWAYS USE

OKASA

10 YEARS BRILLIANT RECORD OF EFFICACY

Available in 2 sizes, small **Rs. 3-12-0, large Rs. 10-0-0, at all Chemists.**
Highly instructive and interesting literature on Gland Therapy sent post-free. Write to:—

Okasa Co., Berlin (India) Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, P. O. Box 396, Bombay.

TWO INJURED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

Two persons were injured and removed to the hospital as a result of explosion which occurred yesterday at Sukkur in a fireworks godown.

The injured are making satisfactory progress. The police are investigating.—A P.

KHATRI CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

The 20th session of the All-India Khatri Conference will be held in Jubbulpore from 27th to 29th December 1937.—A. P.

B. T. RESULTS

The following candidates have been declared successful at the B.T. (Part II) Examination, held in September, 1937:—

Joseph Alice, R. M. Desai, R. M. Ketkar, B. A. Kanse, R. B. Bhattacharya, P. N. Langer, V. S. Sathe and S. V. Tendulkar

The return match for the World Chess Championship is being played between Dr Euwe, the holder and Alekhine. The contest consists of thirty games, to be played in different towns in Holland and to be completed by December 16. Hitherto each has won one game.

1 Killed In Bomb Explosion

Dozen Persons Injured At Aligarh

LUCKNOW, OCT. 9.

ABOUT A DOZEN PERSONS WERE INJURED ONE FATALLY, WHEN A TERRIFIC BOMB EXPLOSION OCCURRED AT ALIGARH LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT wires the Aligarh correspondent of the Pioneer."

It is stated the bomb burst as the Ramlila procession was moving by the side of a shop. The bomb, it is alleged, was kept in a box near the shop by some unknown persons and it exploded as the main body of the processionists was returning from Achal tank

Ganesh Pal, a broker, and his son seriously hurt. The former succumbed on Thursday evening to his injuries in the hospital. Hindu shop-keepers observed a 'hartal' to mourn the death of the broker.—United Press.

STATES CAN'T BE KEPT OUT OF STRUGGLE

Congress Must Participate In People's Movement

BANGALORE, Oct. 9.

Mr. M. N. Chandur, member of the All-India Congress Committee from Karnatak has sent the following resolution to be moved at the ensuing session of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Calcutta:

Native States from part of the social basis for British Imperialism in India and have become a bulwark of reaction in our march towards freedom. The repressive policies under the autocratic personal rulership have become intolerable to the oppressed peoples of the states who are struggling hard to express themselves.

The Indian National Congress represents the aspirations and urges of the masses and is fighting the battle of freedom of India as a whole. As such, our struggle Democratic in nature, is directed against all sorts of autocracy.

The A. I. C. C., therefore, resolves that the Congress shall directly participate in the struggle of the people's of the native States towards the establishment of full responsible Government therein and thereby intensify the struggle against British Imperialism.—A. P

TRAVANCORE TO INSPIRE REST OF INDIA

Harijan Party To Visit State To Study Proclamation

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 7.

With a view to study the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation and carry its inspiration to the rest of India, an Andhra Harijan Party headed by Mr. Bapineedu, one of the Parliamentary Secretaries to the Madras Ministry and Provincial Secretary of the Andhra Harijan Sevak Sangh, is expected to visit Travancore on a pilgrimage to the temples immediately after the monsoon.

The party will include several important Harijan members of the Madras [illegible] also Savarna leaders

It is expected to devote about ten days to Travancore and visit all important temples. After completing the Travancore tour the party will tour Andhradesa and Tamil Nadu in order to carry the message of the proclamation to those areas.—A. P.

Sagar Always Leads!

When it comes to producing idealistic Social Pictures with themes that burn through every Human heart !

Sabita Devi

That glamorous star who has glorified many an excellent role once again gives a vivid performance

In

'KOKILA'

The story of the hearth with all homely touches.

Adapted from the famous Gujarati Novel of the same name written by the celebrated writer of Gujarat

Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai

With a supporting cast led by

MOTILAL

and

Directed by : **Sarvottam Badami**

Whose stunning interpretations of literary classics have always taken society by Storm

Watch

The ROXY

IN BOMBAY

HOUSES COLLAPSE IN BENARES

Heaviest Rainfall Of Season

BENARES, Oct. 7.

Heavy rain for the last three days caused collapse of many small houses in Benares. However, no serious injury to any person is reported from anywhere so far.

It was heaviest rain of the season yesterday when knee-deep rain-water was flowing at many places on streets and other open spaces causing handicap to traffic for sometime. The sky is almost clear this morning.—A. P.

Reuter's European General Manager Retires

LONDON, October 8.

Mr. W. L. Murray, European General Manager, Reuters, is retiring at the end of this year on pension at his own request, but will continue his association with the company in an advisory capacity.

His successor will be Mr. W.J. Moloney, Reuter's General Manager for the East, whose connection with India, however will not be severed by the new appointment.

From the date of Mr. Murray's retirement his colleague William Turner, at present over[illegible] General Manager and Mr. Moloney will rank as point General Managers under Sir Raderick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of the Company.

ARMY BOXING TOURNAMENT

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

The Army and Royal Air Force individual boxing championships will take place this year at the Command Gymnasium, Lucknow, from 8th to 12th November 1937. The date has been chosen so as to interfere as little as possible with collective training.

The Commander-in-Chief wishes it to be made known to Commanding Officers that he has no objection to officers and men being granted leave to take part in the championships, provided the exigencies of the service permit.—A. P.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Coupon	10/10
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

SEPTEMBER LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Sept. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for September.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle". Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

Rs. 100

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Rs. 50

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624426

Rs. 25

(for each copy)

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705666

995606

992292

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988704

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The P.O.R. Of The I.N.S.A.

The Policy, Organization and Rules of the Indian National Scout Association is being published and will be available at the office of the I.N.S.A., 129, Esplanade Road, Bombay, in a few days. The price is six annas, postage extra. Orders are booked in advance.

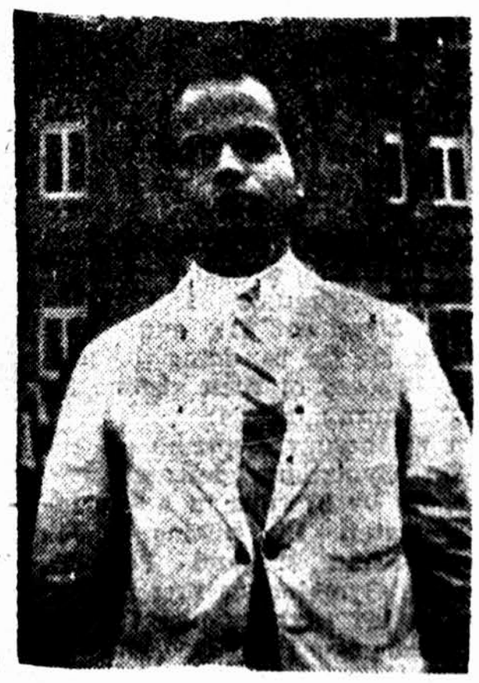
The P.O.R. contains full details about the organization, including rules for membership, constitution of the various councils, duties of various officials and details of the Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class and Hind Scout tests, as well as the Cub Tests.

The book will be useful for Pioneers, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and Lion Cubs.

An introduction contains a brief history of the Scout movement in India.

Camping Grounds

The Indian National Scout Association is fortunate in securing at its disposal several excellent camping grounds for the use of Scouts. The Secretary will give all necessary information about these



Mr. Chitale, the enthusiastic Scout Master of the N.S. Troop of the Esplanade High School.

grounds, and he will entertain applications from "bona fide" Scoutmasters belonging to any Scout Association or Headmasters of any recognized or unrecognized schools.

A splendid camp ground with 80 acres of land with a beautiful camp site, virgin forest, hill, and sea in the neighbourhood is available at Uran.

Another camp ground is available at Igatpuri with all facilities for camping.

For troops or groups desiring a camp site near Bombay, a camp ground is available at Malad, not far away from the station.

All these camp grounds have the special facilities of water-supply, shade, vast open space for games, and a nearby market. The transport charges to Uran by sea and Malad by train are not more than six annas. Igatpuri is not a very distant place for a camp for several days.

For information write to Post Box 565.

Reply To Viceroy

Our congratulations to Mr. Kamath, the Provincial Secretary of the B. P. Association, Madras, for his very determined reply to the latest feat of the Chief Scout to stem the tide of nationalism in the Scout Movement. Mr. Kamath is very frank, clear and precise in his reply, unlike the vague promises and hopes contained in the Viceroy's letter.

Firstly, there is a gentle but firm refusal to walk into the trap of the Triennial Conference. The sooner the bosses of the Scout Movement decide to bury this new-found foundling whose legitimacy no one is prepared to accept, the better.

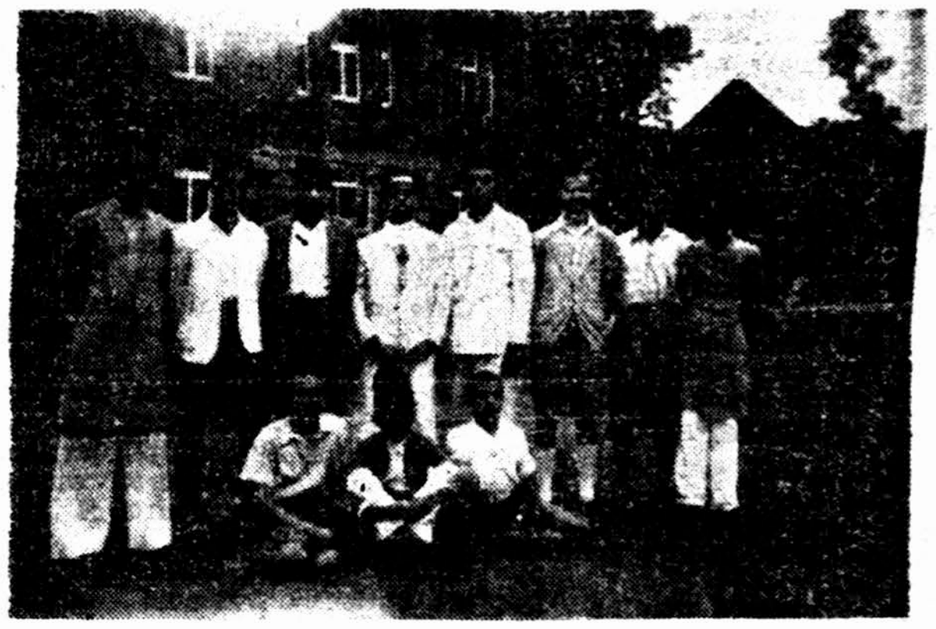
This farce of an unrepresentative Conference was staged as early as 1934. It decided to create a Headquarters Council, and it pleaded that there should be one Chief Commissioner for India and four Deputy Commissioners. During the last three years, the above decisions have not been carried out. The Headquarters Council which alone has the right to summon a Triennial Conference has not been elected. The Nawab of Chhatari was appointed Chief Commissioner for India, and he was quietly shoved in the background by a white Deputy Commissioner. The four Indian Deputy Commissioners were not appointed, and instead, Mr. Hogg, a paid servant of the Punjab Association, assumed the title of Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner, a title which does not appear anywhere in the B.P. Constitution. And this gentleman now assumes the title of Headquarters Council. Lord Baden-Powell himself, overlooking the Nawab of Chhatari, who is the Chief Commissioner for India, sends his message to India through Mr. Hogg, as if he is the incarnation of Scouting in India.

Madras Terms

Mr. Kamath categorically states that if the Triennial Conference decides in favour of disaffiliating the Indian Headquarters from the Imperial Headquarters, if direct affiliation is obtained to International Headquarters, and if the offices of Chief Scouts are abolished, then they will find no difficulty to "re-unite" with the new Indian National Headquarters. This means that Madras is positively determined to disaffiliate on the 30th of September and does not intend to wait for the Triennial Conference.

We wholeheartedly agree with

The newly organised National Scout Troop of the Esplanade High School.



Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and Christian scouters and patrol leaders of the N. S. Troop of the Esplanade High School.

Mr. Kamath that in the face of the affronts of the Chief Scout, the later policy of the Indian and Imperial Headquarters under the able guidance of Mr. Hogg, and the recent attempt on the part of the Viceroy to interfere, the Madras Association has done more than enough to give adequate time and opportunity to the Powers that be to mend their ways.

The Bombay Office and its Provincial Secretary Mr. Char, who has not issued any statement like the one issued by his colleague in Madras, and Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy will be well-advised to move together with the rest of the Provinces with courage and determination, otherwise, the position of our Province will be made ridiculous in face of the firm and patriotic stand taken up by Madras.

The Tenderfoot Test:

The Scouts of the I.N.S.A. are called upon to take the following pledge, and a scout before passing his Tenderfoot Test must be able to say it and know its meaning. The following is the text of the Pledge:—

"On my honour, I shall do my best to do my duty to God and my country;

To help other people at all times;

To obey the Scout Law, and to keep myself physically fit and mentally alert."

It is of utmost importance that scouts should not be made to mechanically repeat the above words, but they should be made to imbibe the spirit of the pledge and make it a part of their lives.

To do this, it is necessary that the scouts should be taught the Pledge in the vernaculars, and the I.N.S.A. will be well-advised to distribute official translations.

The word honour by itself implies a number of qualities, the foremost of which ought to be "being true to one's own self, to one's self-respect, and to the dictates of one's conscience". It is thus the highest expression of truth, and is said in utter earnestness and sincerity of purpose.

The expression "do my best" recognises human limitations and absolves the individual of things done when it was beyond one's capacity to do otherwise. The scout master is well advised to explain the possibility of mistakes and the absence of any sort of moral or other 'punishment' implied in one's failure to keep the pledge under special circumstances.

The word duty implies something more than loyalty. It is loyalty which must be expressed in deeds. To Indians, its interpretation ought to prove simple, accustomed as we are to the all embracing term 'dharma' read in its widest sense. Duty is a national obligation, for which there can be no reward. It is something which has to be done in the interest of the greater good of the largest number.

The term God should not be used in any narrow ecclesiastic sense. It does not connote a personal or specific God, nor does it refer to any God of any religion. It is best for a scout to understand this abstraction as an expression of Life and Reality all pervading, all inclusive, manifest in varied forms of matter and energy. It is a noble idea for the scout to recognise himself as Life as part of a Universe which is Life. The explanation should not become metaphysical or difficult to be understood by the child, nor should it be allowed to interpret God in terms of narrowness, limitations, exclusiveness and a sort of inexplicable supernaturalness which does not permit thought, doubt or criticism.

The word country does not permit a narrow interpretation of exclusive patriotism. The coun-

(Continued on page 23).

Sport From All Quarters

FARR AND THE PROMOTER

Talk Of Split Ridiculous

Reports of a split between Tommy Farr and the promoter. Mike Jacobs, because a second shot at the world's heavy weight championship, seemed to be slipping from the British champion's grasp, were denied by Farr states Reuter from Detroit

"Talk of a split with Mike is ridiculous,' Farr declared in his dressing room at the theatre where he is now making a personal appearance.

"At the same time," he added. "I do not want to fight in the United States before Christmas."

ULTIMATUM "STORY"

Farr indicated that he does not view with favour Jacobs' plan for a fight with Max Baer, former world champion. in New York in November

Farr also denied that he had threatened to arrange for a fight in England himself unless Jacobs put up a guarantee of £ 20,000.

The terms of the ultimatum which Farr was reported to have sent to Jacobs were said to be as follows: Either the promoter puts up £20,000 as a guarantee that his latest offer is binding, or Farr will proceed to arrange other fights for himself in England or on the Continent, which will not be promoted by Jacobs.

LATEST OFFER

Jacobs latest offer was for three "warming-up" fights and then a return with Louis, present holders of the world's title.

Originally, Farr was given to understand that he would get another chance at the heavy-weight championship immediately after Schmeling had fought Louis Then there was to be one preliminary fight against Baer or James J Braddock at Miami in February.

Now, although Farr is number two challenger for the title, he is asked to fight three times before engaging in another world-championship contest.

JACOB'S PROGRAMME.

Here is Jacobs' latest schedule of fights for Farr:

(1) Farr v Baer in New York in November This would take the place of the Braddock-Baer fight originally fixed for October 29, and from which Braddock has withdrawn because according to his manager, Joe Gould, "he does not want to fight again this year, owing to income tax." Farr beat Baer at Harringay in April.

(2) Farr versus Braddock at Miami in February.

(3) Farr versus the loser of the Schmeling-Louis fight in New York in Puly or August.

Only if he survived all these fights would Farr, in September, 1938, get another chance at the heavy-weight championship by fighting either Schmeling or Louis, or whoever then possessed the title.

Farr said: "I am not returning in the Queen Mary on October 7, but I do want to go home to see the folks before Christmas. I shall be coming back about February or March for a fight."

BUDGE BRINGS OFF DOUBLE

Donald Budge, the Wimbledon champion, defeated Von Cramm in the final of the American championship by 6—1, 7—9, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1, at Forest Hills, and thus emulated Perry, Tilden and Vines in winning both championships in one season.

WHY ENGLAND'S YOUNG BATSMEN "OUT BEFORE THEY WENT IN" TO FACE AUSTRALIAN BOWLING?

(By Neville Cardus in "Cricketer")

The county cricket season ended in a general burst of glory, with here and there a sniff of naphtha in the sunset. It was almost irritating to learn of the way one or two failures in Australia last winter were flinging their bats about and scattering the bowling right and left. Little free batsmanship was exhibited against New Zealand in the Test matches. A psychologist, not a cricketer, is needed to explain why many of our finest county men seem to lose control of their feet at the mention of a Test match. Fishlock and Hardstaff are obviously splendid stroke-players in everyday cricket, though both are likely to become self-conscious at the sight of a leg-break. Why were both of these batsmen, when faced by O'Reilly and his fraternity, so often obviously "out before they went in"?

Poor Technique

But the whole of English cricket is not governed by the win-at-any-price tactics of Test matches. We do not regard our county cricket as a sort of arsenal working overtime in readiness for war. Probably the standard of technique amongst county bowlers is nowadays low. It must be, else how should Sims and Smith, of Middlesex, be placed at the head of the country's bowling averages? Neither of them would be chosen to play for England. Once on a time only the master batsman could hope to score an innings of 300 in a first-class engagement; such an aggregate called for the genius of a "Ranji," a Grace, a Hayward, a Trumper, a C. B. Fry. But the other month R. H. Moore, of Hampshire, made 300 in a day - and nobody would claim that R. H. Moore is a master. It is difficult indeed to assess a cricketer's value at the present time, especially a batsman's. There is not one great fast bowler in the land and only one slow left-handed bowler of class; and there is not one leg-spin bowler with half the ability of L. C. Braund. These are not opinions, but facts. Hence the colossal scores and the furious driving and cuttings Let us be glad, of course, that batsmen have seized their opportunity and thrown aside the old "stay there and wait" tactics. Let us hope, too, that next year the bat will be forcibly put to a long-hop and half-volley, even if it is bowled by an Australian.

RUGBY LAWS ARE OUT OF DATE

(By CLEM LEWIS)

"At the beginning of the new season they (the Rugby Union which is England) desire to draw the attention of all players and referees to Law 34 (c), under which a referee MUST order off the field any player who persistently infringes the laws."

I am somewhat perturbed by this edict, and find it difficult to explain exactly why.

First of all it is the work of one union out of four, and none will argue that the rigid application of this law is only necessary in England, and not in the other countries—though, of course, the Rugby Union can argue they are merely stressing something which the International Board has decreed, and which has been tacitly ignored everywhere.

The trouble here will possibly arise in a game between an English and a Welsh club under an English referee.

Assume Welsh referees will, as in the past, merely keep on penalising a player for persistently infringing the law. Eventually some of those Welsh players come under the jurisdiction of an English referee who is keen upon obeying his union's order. The Welsh players who are going to be sent off in this manner will not be without their legitimate defence.

As a further proof of the necessity of complete uniformity in the application of the Rugby laws in England and Wales. I can point out the case which Bridgend recently experienced. The Birdgend people tell me that when they played at Coventry they found they had to play disregarding the changes of law which came into force with the beginning of the present season.

But to return to the edict itself. Why did the Rugby Union see the necessity for its publication?

WING FORWARD PLAY.

As far as I can deduce it presupposes one or all of these causes. Either players have recently become much more wanton in breaking the laws of the game, or referees have deteriorated and not done their job properly, or else modern play has demonstrated that the laws which more or less satisfied in past days do not answer to-day.

Personally, I think the last of these three suggested reason is the nearest to the truth. It has been drummed into our ears for years that back play is not what it was, because of the destructive nature of the modern wing-forward game; yet with his introduction the old laws suffice and an irritating aspect has appeared which has no needed antidote in the shape of added jurisdiction.

The Rugby Union is right when it states that the chief trouble concerns "certain infringements of the laws, mainly those governing play in and around the scrummage."

The point is that there is such a thin line dividing right from wrong that there is nothing but sheer confusion amongst the players themselves as to how far they can legitimately go.

I. G. COLLINS' NEW RECORD

I. G. Collins has set up a new record at the Scottish hard court championships at St. Andrews in winning the men's doubles for the seventh time He was successful with R. F. Scovell for the fourth time at the recent meeting, he has won twice with Lord Charles Hope, and once with his brother K. G. Collins. The only other player to win an event in the Scottish hard court championships seven times is Lady Rowallan, who has been mixed doubles champion on seven occasions. Mrs Angus Robertson has the best singles record with six victories.

TEST FOR JAKE KILRAIN

James Butter writes in "Daily Herald":—

The welter-weight champion, Jake Kilrain will have to look out for squalls when he faces the Jamaican Negro, Lefty ("Satan") Flynn. Kilrain has to make amends for the surprise defeat he received from the Australian, Jim Purcell, a couple of weeks ago.

I shall visit the London Stadium Club this afternoon to see whether Jack Langford, son of a Newcastle doctor, is all he is cracked up to be. Langford has ambitions of winning a heavy-weight title.

He is to be severely tested against three opponents—but says he can beat each with a knock-out punch. If he does then he will be hitting the highlights at Wembley next month.

Maurice Strickland is expected in London in the next few days and is likely to meet Ben Foord. A bout with Walter Neusel is also being considered.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

Indian Gymkhana's Three Consecutive Wins

Without L. A. Smith, Mill Hill Park failed against the Indian Gymkhana, and were defeated by 263 for seven to 154, the Gymkhana winning with only two wickets down, thanks to Asghar Ali's 120, which included two 6's and sixteen 4's. C. S. Nayudu hit three 6's in his 47. J. B. Hatfield 62, and W. L. Seeney 35, made most of the Park's runs.

In their next against Yorkers, the Gymkhana declared at 286 for seven (Jagdale 80, Contractor 77, Merchant 41), and, with Nayudu, six for 24, doing the hat-trick, disposed of their visitors for 97 (L. Abrahams 24)

On Wednesday, September 1, the Indian Gymkhana defeated Pedagogues by 57 runs in a two innings match. Big hitting by Jahangir Khan, 42, and Puri 40, took the Gymkhana's first innings total to 144 (Aylmer four for 15). The Pedagogues replied with 86 (Nayudu seven for 35), and the Gymkhana then declared at 88 for four (Puri 34), in their second innings, while Pedagogues were this time dismissed for 89 (Nayudu seven for 42).

BRITAIN BEATEN

Norway beat Britain in an athletic match by 74 points to 65, at Oslo recently.

On the first day Norway led by 38 points to 34.

The following day A.G.K. Brown won the 400 metres, but J.C. Stothard and R. Graham were only second and third respectively in the 1,500 metres.

C. B. Holmes won the 100 metres in 10.6 sec., with A. W. Sweeney second, and P. D. Ward ran another great race to secure the 5,000 metres.

J. L. Newman (6ft. 2in.) lost the high jump on a jump-off, but Britain (R. H. Thomas. F. R. Handley, A. J. Collyer and A. G. K. Brown) won the 4 by 800 metres relay.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Each copy issued during the month of Oct. 1937, will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS (Continued)

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Secretariat of the League has just published the Statistical Year-Book, 1936/37. This volume, as in previous years, gives a view of the chief demographical, economic, financial and social phenomena. Most of the statistics are brought down to the end of 1936, while others include the first quarter of 1937. The tables are arranged in such a way as to facilitate so far as possible a comparison between one country and another in respect of the following subjects:

Territory, population:

Labour conditions (unemployment, employment, wages, hours of work):

Production (agricultural, dairy farming, fisheries, minerals, metals, chemical products, electricity, etc.,) indices of world production of raw materials, and of industrial production.

International trade and balances of payments;

Transport (merchant vessels, railways, air navigation):

Public finance (budget accounts, public debt):

Banking and money (circulation gold and foreign assets reserves, exchange rates, discount rates, bank deposits, market value of shares, yield of bonds, capital issues, etc.,)

Prices (wholesale, retail, prices in gold francs).

There are several improvements in the new edition of the Year-Book, and new tables of some interest, containing information hitherto unpublished especially in regard to production, air traffic, monetary conditions, movements in capital markets, international trade, employment, and the fertility and reproduction rate of the population in a number of countries

Readers who desire to avoid the many pitfalls contained in all collections of statistics, will specially appreciate the increasing number of explanatory notes.

The following are examples of the information to be gathered from the Year-Book.

Although the estimated population of the world is two billion one-hundred million, this figure cannot claim to be absolutely exact, for the population of many countries is still unknown, especially that of China, where estimates vary between 350 and 500 million. The population of almost all countries is still increasing, but figures arranged according to age-groups fertility and reproduction rate show that the unprecedented decline in the birth-rate and the resulting changes in the structure of the age-groups will at length give rise in certain countries to a reduction in the rate of increase, a more or less stationary position or even a decline in the population.

Tables showing economic activity, e.g., unemployment figures, degree of employment, production, commerce, transport, etc., indicate that the improvement that began in some countries in 1933 was maintained in 1936 and at the beginning of 1937.

World indices of primary production, prepared by the League's Economic Intelligence Service, show for 1936 a figure slightly higher than that for 1929 (the highest before the depression).

The improvement was specially great in the case of metals other than gold.. It was almost 25 per cent in 1936

Gold output is still rising and is reaching record levels each year. That for 1936 was about 12 per cent higher. Output for that year appears to be double the figures for ten years earlier.

World industrial production is also growing; it rose about 16 per cent in 1936. There was a rise in the value and the quantum of world trade, as is shown in the tables of trade and of traffic by rail and water. The briskness of navigation was accompanied by a sharp rise in freight rates

There is an interesting table showing the growth in world air transport. From 1931 to 1935 the figures for 1936 are not sufficiently reliable—the world total of kilometres flown increased by nearly 75 per cent, and transport was more than trebled.

In foreign exchange, other countries have joined those who during the past five or six years have readjusted their currenci-

The economic recovery is confirmed by an unmistakable rise in prices and a definite increase in capital issues. Government expenditure and revenue are generally on the increase The public debt is also growing in many countries, but not universally; in some, it remains stationary or is even diminishing.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We were 456 in number!

From Grant Road, the children began to enter the special reserved compartments of the train. At all stations, those who were already in gave good reception to the new children entering.

It was so happy to see new faces and to meet new children after every few minutes! The last batch came in from Borivli.

You know, when we were in such a big number, there were no formalities to be observed for introductions. Most of us got acquainted with each other in no time.

In the great hustle of the train, there was also mingled with that noise, the beautiful voice of children's songs. . . . We took a little of 'Nasta.'—And at last, arrived at Bassein Station.

Batches by batches got into the motor buses, all taking children to the Fort. No sooner had they arrived there, than all went about sight-seeing.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

Such a beautiful scenery it was all around. The fort is broken at many places, but its romance surely is still there. . . . And what a lovely companionship made the sea nearby!

There we sat for our food. Many children were hungry, and the elders were ready to serve them. 'Puri,' 'Shak,' 'Bhat,' 'Chhatch,'—imagine four hundred persons sitting for the meal at one and the same time. Everybody was being attended to all right.

After the elders' batch also had finished their food, we went to the river-side. There all the children sat down under trees—and parties, one by one, came forth to "give their items."

The Khar children began with the prayer. Then Vile Parle children sang and danced a Gandhi Garba. After that, Matunga and Dadar children had some dialogue pieces, which were interesting.

NICE PROGRAMME

Elders also gave a good programme. Especially the songs that Pinakin Bhai, Sampat Bhai and Babu Bhai sang, and the mimicries that Narayan Rao displayed nobody could easily forget.

Now came the mixed group of children from various places, and they began to sing a "Varsha" song, while dancing a lovely garba. . . . when lo! the Varsha heard the invitation, and liked to join us.

As soon as the rain-drops began to fall, we started leaving the place, and came back to have shelter at the Mandir, where we had alighted. Here, then coffee was served to every one.

Once again the buses were filled in, one by one, taking various groups of children back to the station. I was in the last batch—and when our party arrived [illegible] the station was all children scattered here and there.

ALL ENJOYMENT

Even at the station, some groups were seen singing songs, some relating and hearing stories, some enjoying refreshments, some having strolls.—All enjoying in their own way.

Now the train arrived, and all children got into the compartments once more this time for their destinations. The compartments were full of life and fresh fragrance of the beautiful flower-children.

Singing songs of mirth and merriment, the groups, one by one, began to leave the compartments, as their destination arrived. The last batch alighted at Grant Road. . . . And the peaceful end of the day had come.

Children who had never seen each other before had become friendly, children who had never been out in nature before had simply relished it—Children had also shared their happiness with the elders: What a splendid time we had!

* * *

TOLERANCE

Let me have faith, is what I pray,
And let my faith be strong—
But who am I, is what I say
To think my neighbour wrong?
And though my neighbour may deny
True faith could be so slight,
May call me wrong, yet who am I
To think my neighbour right?
We may discover by and by
Making our wisdom double
That he is right and so am I—
And save a lot of trouble.

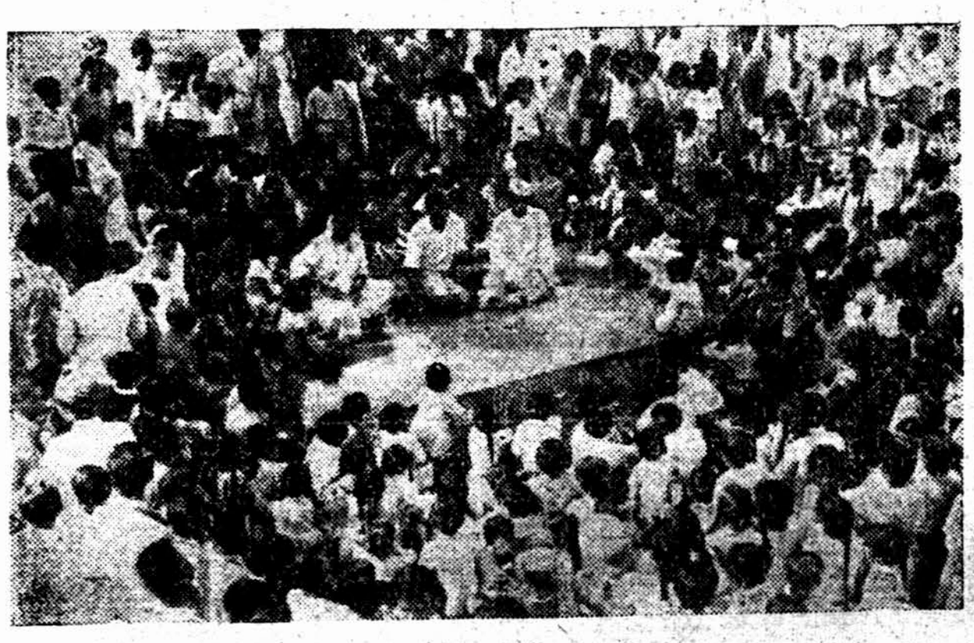
* * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

This week I send Birthday Greetings to my following sisters and brothers:—

Sis. Jer Hiraji Bharucha
Bro. Akbar Husain
Sis. Rukmini Talwalkar
Sis. Lalita Mehta
Bro. Vikram Desai
Sis. Rose Fernandes
Bro. Yusuf Jaffarali
Bro. Vaman Deshpande
Bro. Govind Bhatt
Sis. Sarala Godambe
Sis. Kusum Dave
Bro. Abraham Joseph
Bro. Krishna Advani
Bro. Narayen Vartak
Sis. Zarina Quadri
Sis. Mary Andrews
Bro. Shankar Bole
Bro. Edward Francis
Bro. Ibrahim Md. Ali
Bro. Pestonji Banaji
Bro. Jal Golewala
Sis. Labhu Mehta
Sis. Pushpa Yodh.

* * *



Elders Entertain Children: picture shows Pinakin Bhai, Babu Bhai and Sampat Bhai singing children's songs.

INGRATITUDE IS THE WORLD'S REWARD

(Adapted from a German Story)
By Bro. Padmakar K. Vazkar

Jack was a wood-cutter. One day, he went to the woods as usual. After having chopped for a long time, he was very tired. He saw a big tree, and as he was sitting down to his meal, he heard a groan. He followed in the direction of the sound, and saw a dragon lying under a big stone.

The dragon is usually a fierce monster, but this one said to him gently, "Don't be afraid. I'll not eat you up. Look at me. I am lying here under this big stone for a hundred years. Just set me free, and I will be grateful to you."

On hearing this Jack's fear vanished and he took a long stick, and pushed the stone away and set the dragon free.

The dragon was very hungry, for he had eaten nothing for a hundred years. So he made up his mind to eat Jack. He turned to Jack and said, "I am very hungry, and I cannot find anything to eat. I shall therefore eat you up."

At this, Jack got frightened, and said, "Ah! It's not fair." But the dragon said, "I don't care. Ingratitude is the world's reward." And he opened his mouth to swallow Jack.

Seeing himself in such a hopeless plight, Jack suggested that the matter be referred to a judge. The dragon agreed.

Going further in the forest, they met an old dog, who could not see and hear well. They referred their dispute to him, and asked him to give judgment. But the dog said, "I have served my master faithfully since I was young and now I have become old, and my master has given me up. Ingratitude is the world's reward. And I cannot be the judge," and he left them.

Then the dragon said, "See, all men in the world are ungrateful! So I too will be ungrateful. Ingratitude is the world's reward." Saying, he once again opened his mouth. Jack requested him to refer the matter to a better judge than the dog.

They went further into the forest, and met a horse. But they got the same answer from him as the dog. The dragon again opened his mouth, when Jack requested him to try for the last time. The dragon, hoping that the other judge also would plead in his favour, agreed.

So they went further and met a fox. On hearing their dispute, the fox took Jack aside and asked him, "What will you give me, if I save your life?" he said gladly, "Oh, you can come every Sunday to my place and eat as many

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ADDRESS .....

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AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

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DATE OF BIRTHDAY

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Fill in and send to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

Children doing full Justice.

Elders never lagged behind.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

chickens as you like." The fox was satisfied.

They both went to the dragon, and the fox said, "I can't understand what has actually happened. You must take me to the place, where you were lying. Then probably I can decide." So they all went to the place where the dragon was lying. When the fox saw the place, he said, "It is impossible that you should lie here for a hundred years, because you are so big."

But the dragon said, "See, I will show you how I was lying." So he laid himself again under the tree, and Jack laid the stone over him. When he did so, the dragon began to weep bitterly and asked Jack to take away the stone. But the fox said, "All people are ungrateful. Ingratitude is the world's reward." And they both went away.

As promised by Jack, the fox came on Sunday to his place, and began to eat chickens. He ate so many chickens that he could not move about. At last he felt sleepy. He said to himself, "Jack is a very good man. He will let me sleep here."

When he was fast asleep, Jack's wife came out in the chicken-yard, and seeing him, she brought a long stick, and thrashed the fox. When Jack saw this, he also came out and they both beat the fox almost to death.

The poor fox said to himself, "All people are ungrateful. Ingratitude is the world's reward." And he went away sadly.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association, for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

THE BODY'S MEMBERS
(By Sis. Sheila D'Mello)

There was a time when all the organs of the body accused the belly of remaining idle in the system, and at the same time being the first to cupboard all the viands, whereas the other members were always busy working.

The belly answered that it was true that it was the receiver of the viands, but that it also helped in forwarding the food in the form of blood to the various members of the body. It was therefore the instrument that brought about the existence of the entire body, and as for itself, fed only on the remaining bran.

How often do we not act as did these mutinous members and accuse innocent persons who are in truth helping us in life?

* * *

MOTOR BUS
(Bro. Puri)

The players pretend to make up a motor bus. One player is the engine, another is the steering wheel, others are various wheels etc. All except one player represent a part of the bus.

One of the players then says, "The motor bus is starting." And all of them begin to mark time. "The motor bus is going full speed" means they must pretend to be running.

The player now calls, "The right front wheel has broken off!" The one representing that part has to run off and sit down.

Then the player mentions some other part as fallen off, or he can say that any other part has been put on. Then that one takes up his place again.

* * *

MAGIC FLUTE
(Bro. K. Narayana)

The Magic Flute can be made out of a good sound and unused cork, which has neither holes nor cracks.

Place the cork against the teeth, holding it tightly between the lips, and play upon it with the handle of two prongs or forks or the bowls of two spoons.

* * *

REPLIES

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers. Never feel shy of writing to him anything you like. If there are any small difficulties that you want him to solve, just let him know them, and he will do his best to help you.

Bro. Eric A. Rayalon (Andheri): You presume that you have been enrolled as a member! Have you filled up the form and paid up your fees, please? Thank you for the poems, which I shall try to use; but you should have written each one of them separately and on one side only of the paper.

Sis. Khalida Sultana (Hyderabad, Deccan): I am so glad you liked the prize book. Yes, we had a very jolly time at the excursion. Sorry, you could not join us. Thank you for the wishes. A specimen copy of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" has been despatched to you.

Bro. Krishna Wagle (Matunga): You could certainly join the children's meetings that are held there every Sunday morning regularly at the Nappu Hall. Just take your Certificate there and tell the Secretary that you are a member.

Sis. Maya Desai (Vile Parle): It is a pleasure to know that you like very much the weekly Sunday meetings at your place. How did you enjoy the excursion trip, I shall be glad to know from you.

Full particulars and enrolment forms have been sent to the following this week:—

Bro. Gopal Krishnarao Haldipur, Karwar; Bro. George D'Souza, Santa Cruz; Bro. Phiroze Driver, Tardeo; Bro. Bansibhai Mehta, Girgaon; Bro. Frank Gomes, Dukerwady; Bro. S. D. Diwadkar, Bombay 4; Sis. Freny Dastur, Poona; Sis. Indira Datt Nagpur.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

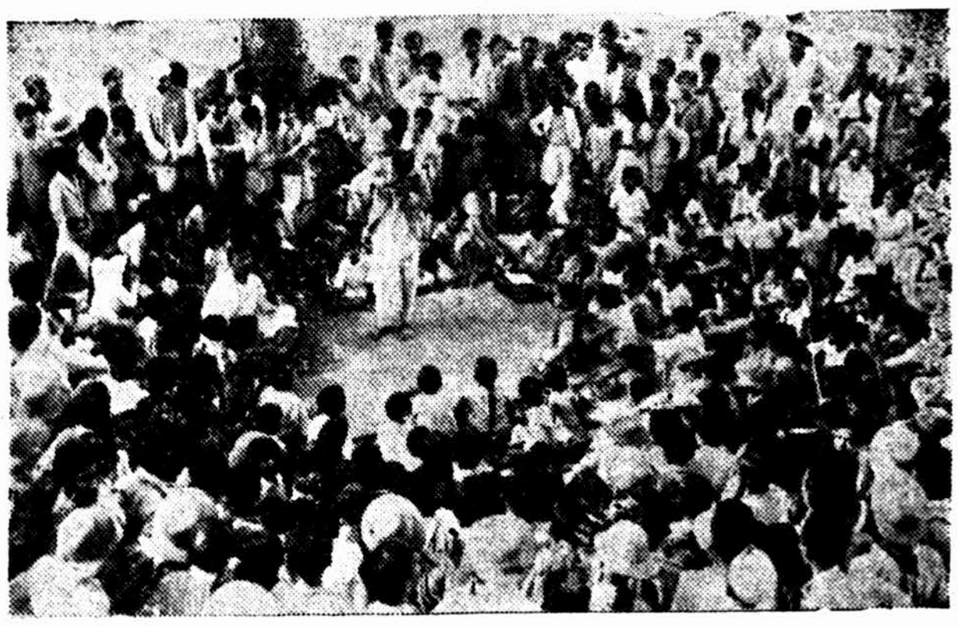
If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner"

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children on sea beach near Fort Bassein.



And here Narayan Rao is seen giving his masterpieces of mimicries which aroused so much laughter.

Inside view of Fort Bassein.

Preparing a new Fort—Who knows?

STONE COINS AND FEATHER MONEY

(Continued from Page 7)

pounds. The wealthy natives of New Britain display their wealth in an unusual manner; they thread the shell money on to huge cane "wheels" up to eight feet in diameter. Known as "Tambu aloli," these "wheels" of money are kept under guard in a special hut, which serves as a "bank," but they are always displayed in public by the owner on special occasions, such as weddings, feasts, and other ceremonies.

On Tanga Island, in the Bismarck Archipelago, carved shell rings are used as money, being worn as armlets. Necklets of carved shell discs are also used, and a wealthy native can be readily detected by the number of armlets and necklets he is wearing. On some of the other islands in the Bismarck Archipelago, belts are even made of the shell-money, while on Malaita Island, in the Solomon Group, interesting shell "coins" are used.

These "coins" are carefully cut out of big clam shells, and beautifully polished. The largest and most valuable of these "coins" are up to twelve inches in diameter, and they are provided with a circular hole in the centre, so that they may be carried on a string around the neck. This is also a feature of the newest money issued in the Pacific—in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, where the authorities have just issued new silver coins for the purpose of paying native wages Formerly the natives were paid in single shillings, but so many of these coins were hoarded up that many rapidly went out of circulation, hence the introduction of the new tokens. The tokens have been provided with a hole through the centre to enable them to be threaded on strings by the natives.

Feather Money

Other queer currency used throughout the Pacific is the fur of various marsupials, the tails of pigs, and the feathers of rare birds. The most unusual feather-money is that of the Santa Cruz natives. The feathers of special honey-eating birds are used, and they are woven around strips of bark into straps of various sizes, representing different values. To preserve the feathers they are treated with a special preparation made from the saps of certain traps measure anything up to thirty feet in length; they are stored in coils above the owner's fireplace, so that they may be kept dry and free of insects by the smoke and heat. This is the only kind of money that will buy a wife on Santa Cruz, and a really beautiful wife costs as much as two dozen or more yards of this unique feather-money.

No Pin Money

In most parts of the Pacific the money used is collected or made by the men, and no woman is permitted to own money. Any money a woman may receive belongs to her husband, or, if she is unmarried, her father, while any marriage payments made are always taken by the bride's father.

In conclusion, it must be mentioned that there are many parts of the Pacific where money does not exist. In such places there is no need for it, all trade being done by simple barter. For example, some of the coastal tribes of New Guinea can produce only fish, and to obtain vegetable products to supplement their diet they exchange fish for vegetables with some of the inland tribes, who welcome fish as a change in their diet. In such cases of straight-out exchange, in which the relative values of the commodities are easy to adjust, there is no need for money. The bartering is done by one party, placing, say, a quantity of fish on the ground. The other party then places alongside the fish the vegetables offered in exchange, and if the first party is satisfied he takes the vegetables and leaves the fish for the other. Of course, in cases where the values of goods for exchange are difficult to adjust, a third element, in the form of money, is introduced.

With aviation making such enormous strides in Canada, especially in helping to develop the hitherto undeveloped mineral deposits in the backwoods, an aviation company has stipulated that each 'plane must carry a gallon container of concentrated foods enough to feed a party of twelve for two weeks in the event of forced landing. Tablets the size of shillings contain milk and vegetables, while science has reduced two bushels of potatoes into a quart of powder. Vest pocket tins of saccharine are a substitute for sugar.

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SUBMARINE IN THE NEWS

(Continued from page 6)

creeping out again to the Mediterranean with his exhausted crew to attack a reported Turkish battleship.

TURNED BACK

When he came in sight of the Mediterranean—and safety—there was no battleship.

So he turned back up the Narrows again. ("Much as I admired his action I could have murdered him", said one of his shipmates, telling the story afterwards.)

He headed straight for a big transport ship.

He launched his torpedo and sank the transport. The return journey had run his batteries right out.

Everything opened fire on him, and he had to make a dash for the Mediterranean on the surface, where he could run on petrol under the fire of all the guns.

By a miracle he got through.

How a submarine went hours in the Narrows with a mine bobbing about against its side.

They saw the mine through the periscope. It was hopelessly entangled in the hydroplanes, and might send them all to eternity at any moment. Yet they dare not come to the surface.

So they pushed on, and prayed each moment that it might not be their last until they came up in the sweet sunshine of the open sea and cut away the mine.

* * *

An astonishing submarine incident which I can recount in print for the first time occurred after the Battle of Jutland.

The German fleet came limping back to port past Heligoland.

It so happened that a British submarine was sitting on the bottom under the water right in the track of the fleet.

The commander had been told that a flotilla of British mine-sweepers would be passing over him. He heard nothing about the battle. Either the wireless was not good enough to reach him or the supreme importance of that one solitary outlying submarine was overlooked in the heat of battle.

In any case, the whole German fleet passed over his head and he never troubled to look at them with his periscope, thinking they were the mine-sweepers.

If he had seen them it is more than probable that he could have torpedoed two or three ships and materially altered the result of Jutland.

He was so mortified when he learned the truth that he asked to be court-martialled, but this was thought unnecessary.

So, skipping much more daring we must come to the submarines in the Mediterranean to-day.

They are probably not very different in mechanism from the war-time submarines. They are merely refined and improved.

ODDS IN FAVOUR

But if there is one lesson the great war taught us about them it is, in the opinion of the greatest experts, this:—

It needed literally thousands of boats, yachts, destroyers, and motor-boats to stop the submarine menace in the restricted area round the coast of Britain in 1918. The whole small-boat resources of the nation had to be used.

It is therefore improbable that any navy, unless it could commandeer all the boats in the Mediterranean, could achieve positive success in putting down the Mediterranean submarine pirates.

Therefore the Mediterranean pirates of 1937 have the odds in favour of their going uncaught.

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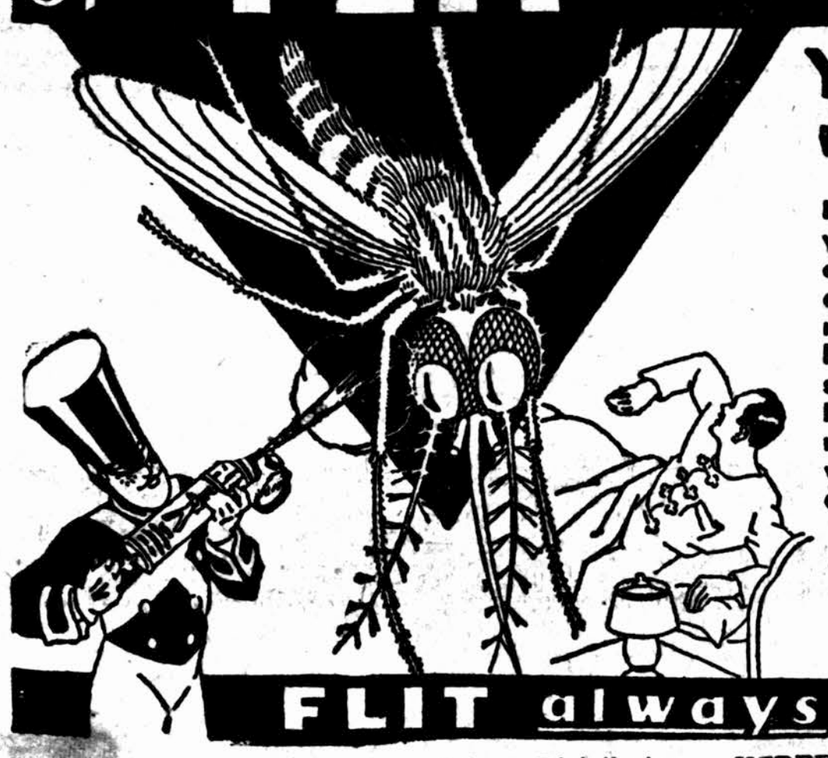

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"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 5)

ing. As Tata Kena was his "number one" wife, her boy was his favourite child. When the headman officially decided that his pet son was no more, I expected him to set up a terrific wailing. Instead he entered the cage, and, stroking the sluggish python where the boy's head bulged out, said, "My Taqua will sure go to heaven; he is inside god." With this he consoled the weeping Tata Kena, even rebuking her for failing to share his view of the matter.

* * *

WHERE "CAT'S WHISKERS" (FROM A TIGER) MEAN GOOD LUCK

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

As a prelude to my next story about superstitions regarding animals, let me say that finding servants in the Far East is about as difficult as locating icebergs at the North Pole. When it comes to locating first-class help, however, this does not apply. One must look the field over as carefully in Asia as anywhere else. Honesty, cleanliness, willingness to work and a capacity for getting along with the other help are the servantly attributes I found most important in running the house that adjoined my compound at Katong. I prided myself on having a crew that, miraculously enough, conformed rather closely to those specifications.

One day, after things had run along serenely for some time, I discovered to my surprise that a feud had developed between the cook and one of the house-boys. I never could find out what it was all about but it didn't take great powers of observation to see that the situation was getting worse.

It was a feud with an amusing angle in that the house-boy, who seemed to be the aggressor, was a runt, while the cook (both boys were Straits-born Chinese) was a fairly husky specimen.

This is no David and Goliath story Every time the combatants clashed, the runt, as his battered appearance attested, got the worst of it. So did I—for the cook, tiring of other methods of fighting, took to throwing my dishes around.

I could have settled the argument by firing both combatants but I didn't like the idea of parting with two good servants whom I had trained to my ways.

Sometimes it is best to let a pair of fighting servants adjust their differences. But when Ali reported to me that the cook had just beaten up the house-boy for the fourth time, I decided it was time to intervene.

It was a tough situation to handle, for, as Ali had failed to find out what they were fighting about, I knew they'd never tell me.

Had it been the case of a bully—the cook—picking on a shrimp, my course would have been plain. But the cook was no bully. Nor, as Ali repeatedly told me, was he the aggressor.

I decided that the situation called first for a talk with the house-boy who seemed to be starting the fire-works. I would make no further efforts to find out what the scrap was all about. I would simply attempt to show the house-boy the folly of trying to vanquish so formidable an opponent. Failing in that I would fire him.

I sent for the house-boy and started giving him a heart-to-heart talk. How did he expect to whip an opponent who was so much stronger?

The house-boy's reply was one of the strangest of all the weird examples of Asiatic superstition with which I have come face to face.

Some day, the house-boy told me, he would defeat the cook, for he had on his person a set of tiger's whiskers. Surely I knew that he who possessed so certain a bringer of good luck would eventually conquer all his enemies.

The Straits-born Chinese are firm believers in the magic that lives in the whiskers of the tiger. I have known of cases where the whiskers taken from a dead tiger brought a higher price than the skin.

I finally succeeded in convincing both the cook and the house-boy that the next skirmish would result in their both being discharged; and peace reigned once more in my house at Katong.

* *

Hairs from the tuft of an elephant's tail are also regarded as guarantees of good luck, especially by the Hindus and Malays. To one of these natives an elephant's hair bracelet—a blessed protector in time of trouble—is something to be cherished forever.

They tell a story in Giridi of a young Hindu, who, having assisted a group of his fellow citizens to dig up a pit in which they hoped to catch a tiger that had been sighted in the village went one evening to inspect the trap, and fell in—almost landing on a tiger that lay growling at the bottom of the pit. The Hindu, terrified, crawled to the opposite side of the enclosure's floor. All night, cold with fear, he sat facing the snarling and moaning animal.

The next day a searching party of friends found the youth, unhurt, at the bottom of the pit. They lowered a rope and pulled him out, the tiger making no effort to attack him.

Everyone was puzzled until the young Hindu remembered that he had been wearing his elephant's hair bracelet. That's what had saved him!

The natives killed the tiger before they could learn the truth, though it is doubtful if anything could have changed their belief that the lad had been saved by the bracelet. An English friend of mine, who saw the big cat before it was put out of its misery, tells me that undoubtedly the luckless animal had broken its back in making its descent.

Usually a tiger lands on its feet but this was one of those exceptions to the rule. The pit was an exceptionally deep one and the animal, in falling, had probably turned a somersault in the darkness and landed on its back.

*

The "floating" shoulder bone of the leopard—a small boomerang-shaped affair, two and a half to three inches long, and supposed to be a guarantee of good luck—is another interesting symbol of Far Eastern superstition. Hardly a year passes without my running into someone who believes that, with one of these charms on your person, bad fortune can never overtake you. The curious thing about this particular superstition is that it has ceased to be just a bit of native silliness, many white men having taken it up. I know an animal-trainer who can't be induced to enter a cage unless he has his leopard bone on his person.

And then there was an Englishman who served as a pilot on the Hoogli River. In his spare time he did a good deal of shooting in the adjacent Sunderbuns. One day, in the lounge of the Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta, he told me a thrilling story of a wild boar hunt in which his Indian shikari had been ripped wide open. (The wild boar of India is a very powerful animal, endowed with tremendous tusks, and is a dangerous antagonist, especially when wounded) "The boar charged me first," said my friend, "but I managed to get out of his way. Why? Because I had this on me." With which he produced a leopard's shoulder bone. To see if he really had that much faith in the charm I offered to trade him a fine jade ring for it. He flatly refused. "Think I'm crazy" he said. "I wouldn't part with this for anything," and he meant it too.

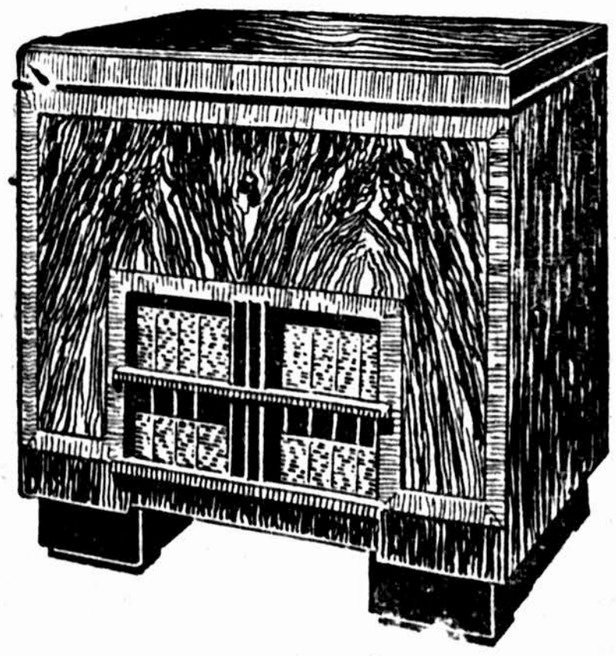
Many are the superstitions involving animals and reptiles that one encounters in the East. Some of them are well-nigh incredible If Mr. Ripley, the believe-it-or-not man, ever runs out of material, I suggest that he delve into Asiatic supperstitions. If he does, he'll find himself blessed with enough new material to keep him going for a long, long time.

ROUGH.

"I hardly knew your father today," remarked the district visitor to the little girl of the house. "He's cut his beard again. That's the third time in year."

"It ain't father that's done it," exclaimed the child. "Father likes his beard on, but, ye see, mother's stuffin' the sofa"

24 hours a day!



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"INCREDIBLE!"

(Continued From Page 12)

Gopal quietly and avoided her look by hanging down his head.

"Not d. . . . . ." faltered the girl.

"Yes, dead!"

"Dead," she repeated, but did not cry. "But how?"

"He was burnt," said Gopal.

She sat like a statue incapable of tears. Gopal could not however, restrain his feelings.

"You should not lose your nerve," he began, but the girl, who remembered something suddenly, interrupted him, by saying:

"How could it be? He was not in the building that night. He said he would not be back that night from the village."

Gopal almost jumped off his feet.

"What?" he ejaculated. "Was he not in the building?"

For the first time Gopal lifted his face and looked at her with a fixed gaze. She nodded. During the next five minutes they talked in close whispers and Gopal left her when the clock struck six, assuring her that he would be seeing her the next morning.

His first act, after leaving the girl, was to make his way to the house of Mr. Gurunath, the late Vijayaranga Andar's Advocate!

* * *

The business affairs of the late Vijayaranga Andar had in the meantime come to a standstill. and Mr. Gurunath, the Legal Advisor of the Mills, thought that a solution must be found—and that too quickly. He saw clearly that if the present state of affairs were allowed to continue the Mills not only stood the chance of losing their reputation, but also would find it difficult to collect dues from the Agents and merchants, if left uncollected for a long time. He thought it better to seek the advice of Mr. Panduranga Andar, the brother of the late millowner, and that evening found the legal advisor closeted with the Junior Andar at the latter's residence. When he heard the lawyer in detail, the Junior Andar left the room and came back in a few minutes armed with sheaves of papers and various documents.

"I do not know if this will meet the case," he said and handed the lawyer a document.

It was a power of attorney in favour of Panduranga Andar, signed by the late millowner, empowering his brother to administer his affairs in the event of his death and to be the guardian of his daughter till her majority. When the lawyer completed perusing the documents, Panduranga Andar said: "I hope the document is clear."

There was a pause. A silence lasting perhaps a minute; then Mr. Gurunath said mildly:

"I have never heard of the late Mr. Andar speak of such a document, though I was his lawyer."

There was again a pause and Panduranga Andar gave him a long searching look.

"You are not thinking of disputing it?" asked the Junior Andar.

"No, no no," faltered the lawyer, without knowing what else to say. It was all very puzzling, not to say suspicious.

Then they began to discuss in detail what they should do immediately. As they went on discussing, the lawyer, little by little from several scattered observations, came to the conclusion that the man had something up in his sleeves! It was late in the night when Gurunath left the Junior Andar.

* * *

When Mr. Gurunath reached his house, the servant at the gate informed him that there was a gentleman waiting for him in his office room. His heart jumped. Who could it be at this late hour? He was puzzled. He slowly walked up to his office and on entering the room he found, to his surprise, that it was his old friend Gopal and nobody else.

To say that Gopal was in a state of agitation is mildly to describe the half hysterical and half furious reporter.

The lawyer thought rapidly. What was troubling him? Something, without doubt, but whatever it was, he relieved Gopal from the onus of opening a conversation; he spoke almost before Gopal had faced him.

"It's a pleasant surprise" said the lawyer. "What's the matter, Gopal. You look agitated!"

"Mr. Gurunath," began Gopal, "can I talk to you in confidence?"

"Most certainly," assured the lawyer. "Whatever you tell me will be regarded as being absolutely confidential."

"Do you know anything about Mr. Panduranga Andar?" he asked him suddenly.

So it was Panduranga Andar! The lawyer contrived to show no sign, but merely nodded.

Gopal related his suspicions briefly and said:

"This affair possesses extraordinary points, and in some ways is unique even in my experience. I do not know what inferences if any, you have drawn from your association with Panduranga Andar. It does no good, of course, to jump at conclusions, but as a lawyer you should be able to tell me something."

"Gopal," said the lawyer, "you seem to have given me much more information than I ever could give you. I am equally puzzled as you are. This evening when I met him he showed me an extraordinary document, empowering him to administer the late Mr. Andar's estates, and this document has the signature of Vijayaranga Andar to it. I was dismayed, but now I realise he could do any such thing."

Gopal told the lawyer what he proposed doing, and the lawyer sat listening, with eyes constantly growing wider. When Gopal left, the lawyer assured him of his fullest co-operation in the matter.

* * *

Gopal spent the next morning in carrying out certain cut-and-dried investigations by questioning the servants of the late Mr. Andar. Of course, he had to do this in the absence of Mr. Panduranga Andar, their new master, but Gopal was not ashamed or felt guilty about it! The sum-total of all his examinings and cross-examinings, however, proved of very little help and he found himself left precisely where he had started. But as he made his way back to office along the busy Market Road, luck was with him. He suddenly came to a halt at an approaching figure. It was that of the oldest woman servant of the late Mr. Andar returning from the market.

"How are you?" he said diplomatically, as she approached him. "What fresh vegetables!"

She was glad to meet an old acquaintance.

"Yes, sir," she said. "The new master is quite different. He wants everything fresh."

"New master," repeated Gopal assuming a bland surprise. "Why? I clean forgot the change in your household. What a pity! A horrible affair! You must have been shocked."

Gopal spoke with a guilelessly ingratiating air, with a view to invite confidence.

"Very true, indeed, sir," seconded the old woman. "I had the shock of my life."

"I am so sorry for his brother who must have been equally shocked," was Gopal's next remark.

She turned as quick as a flash at this remark, but Gopal laid a reassuring hand upon her arm.

"I can't talk about that affair," she said gravely. "I have been warned by my new master not to discuss about it."

"Never mind," said Gopal, "whatever you say to me will go no further. I am not a policeman. I suppose I am correct in thinking that you have some idea about the affair, but not certain if it was right one; isn't that it?"

The old woman eyed him with a courteous reserve and remained silent. "I want you to be frank with me for the sake of Lakshmi," he said and the remark had its effect. "Having brought her up from the cradle you will not like to see her ruined. I saw her yesterday and she is terribly upset. She suspects foulplay. I should therefore like to know what you think about the whole affair."

The mention of Lakshmi and her future life worked wonders. The old woman could no longer restrain her feelings. With a backward glance, to make sure that no one was near, she said:

"I am not able to get the thing out of my mind at all. The new master is really strange! You would not believe me if I said that he did not even look at the dead body once."

"What!" exclaimed Gopal. "Do you mean he never looked at the body at all?"

She nodded and went on:

"I have seen many who could take misfortune bravely without going to pieces, but none with the ease of that man. I cannot force myself to believe it, and yet there is something about the whole affair. He does know more than he admits, perhaps there's a good reason for him not to take others into his confidence."

"Could you tell me anything about that night—the night the fire broke out," asked Gopal.

"He was absent the whole night and returned only at 4 in the morning," she said. 'He is really a mystery to me."

With a backward glance once again, she began to relate the happenings of that whole day in whispers and Gopal, at the end of her talk, stood gaping in genuine amazement at the departing figure of his informant!

* * *

Gopal could not have tea in time that day and he came out of office at five o'clock to have his over-delayed cup of tea, when a snappy voice hailed him "Gopal." It was the Inspector and Gopal instantly perceived that there was something unpleasant coming.

"Yes, Inspector," he said as the bulky figure approached him.

"Look here," blurted out the Inspector without any formality, "I must warn you that if I receive one more complaint from Mr. Panduranga Andar, I will have to take action against you."

"I am sorry, Inspector," said the reporter, "if I have given him occasion for displeasure."

"Displeasure?" retorted the Inspector. "What do you call impersonating a police official and interrogating people—that too in the absence of their master. Stop your humbugging Gopal and look after your own business. Mr. Pandurang Andar has been most generous in not taking any action against you officially."

With this warning the bulky figure of an Inspector stalked away. Why should this be? It puzzled Gopal. That he had exceeded his duty did not strike him as being sufficient justification for the resentment of the Junior Andar for with all the reporter's curiosity Gopal could not but think that inaction in such a case was unpardonable.

* * *

The whole affair denoted a marvellous concurrence of events which overstepped the bounds of the credible. He paced his room in a fever of conjecture. It was

(Continued on Page 44)

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

STIRRING APPEAL TO CHINA'S WOMEN

By MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

To-day we meet with the nation facing the gravest crisis in its history. It is with great sorrow that we find it necessary to come together under the shadow of war, for war is a terrible thing. It means that we must sacrifice a large number of our soldiers; masses of our innocent people; much of the nation's wealth and resources; and see ruthlessly destroyed the considerable amount of reconstruction that we have been working upon so successfully for the past ten years. But sometimes it is necessary that we make the supreme sacrifice for the sake of our national honour. Now that our Government dearly has demonstrated that we have borne all the suffering that a self-respecting people can possibly bear, we must unhesitatingly and with courage throw the last ounce of strength and energy into an effort to secure national survival. There is nothing left for us to do but to obey the orders of the Government and fortify others to do likewise.

To-day every one of us Chinese must fight according to our ability in order to preserve national unity and defend ourselves against aggression. We women are citizen just as much as are our men. Our positions, our capabilities, and our line of usefulness may be different but each must do that which best can be done to contribute our share to rescue our nation from defeat and slavery.

Wherever there is work for our hands to do, we must strive so do it. To-day in Spain, women are standing in the fighting lines with their men; and during the Great War in every country they gave of their best aid in the realization of victory. No woman of China is one white less patriotic or less courageous or less capable of physical endurance than our sisters of other lands, and that we shall show the world. Therefore I know that I need not urge you to be patriotic, because the fact that you are here is proof sufficient that high patriotism is inspiring you.

The purpose of our meeting today here is to unite and so organize ourselves that we shall not waste one ounce of energy time or money in an effort to make our work as effective as possible. As a rule, to organize for such a purpose we should have to go through much formality, but necessity is the mother of invention. During war time we want to get the best results in the shortest time possible. I have therefore already delegated certain persons to draft a few simple working rules of organization and to suggest a few names of people who may head and direct different avenues of work. I hope you will accept what we have drafted and remember only that we are not working for name or fame but for the very life of our country itself.

I hope each one of you will take very enthusiastic part in this work and throw yourselves fully into it. While during war time the men are the fighters, it is the women who bear the brunt of carrying on at the rear. We must encourage the men and let them know that we are in our own way holding on and not letting down; that we are just as ready to give up everything, even our lives, to support our fighters at the front.

I know that various women institutions have started to organize to do the very same work that we are preparing to do. It is my hope we shall all unite under one organization so that what we do may be done effectively for indeed unity is strength.

The fighting morale of our men at the front depends on how much support the rear can give. We must never forget that. And we must remember always a final national victory, no matter how belated it may be in coming, will erase forever the humiliation days that have for so long crowded our calendar and remove the sorrow that for years past bent our heads and tore our hearts.

—(Speech on eve of war).

CLINIC CHIEF'S CALL TO SPINSTERS

Women Must Beget Babies If Pensions Are To Be Paid

"In 25 years the Russian population is expected to become 300 million, while England sinks to 30 million. The territory of the Soviet Union, rich in every raw material and twice the size of Europe, is capable of providing for all these additional millions ....

"Creches can be provided for women to put their infants and young children in and be free to go about their business as in Russia, but it would cost £30 million to provide nursery schools for nearly two million of two to five years, and the higher go the taxes and rates the lower will be the birth rate."

This striking contrast between Britain and the Soviet Union was made recently in a speech by Sir Leonard Hill, supervisor of the St. John Clinic and Institute of Physical Medicine in his presidential address to the Sanitary Inspectors' Association conference at Brighton.

Sir Leonard Hill pointed out that if the present trend continued in Britain, in three years there would be no longer an excess of births over deaths. From then onwards the population will fall at an increasing pace, and in 30 years time will fall to 30 million, in 60 years to 18 million and in 100 years to five million.

LAND OF THE AGED

As the population falls there will be more aged people and less youth. In every 100 at present there are 23 under 15 years and 12 over 60 years of age. In 30 years there will be 10 under 15 years and 24 over 60 years of age; and in 66 years' time of every 100 people there will be 4 under 15 years and 45 over 60 years of age.

Sir Leonard declared: "What a dull world when the play and laughter of children and the beauty of youth has largely been displaced by the infirmities of age." And the reason for all this?

Sir Leonard went on to point out that the Ministry of Health was inquiring why people would not have babies. The answer was they could not afford it. Rents, rates and taxes were too high and they wanted to keep up a certain standard of comfort among their neighbours.

NAZI METHODS FAIL

How to avoid this gloomy prospect? On this vital question Sir Leonard was not so sure of his ground. He drew attention to the efforts being made in Germany and Italy to stop the alarming fall in the birth-rate. In Germany loans were allowed to young married couples, averaging 600 marks, and to be repaid at the rate of 10d. a month. A quarter of the loan is cancelled at each birth.

Fathers with three or more children are favoured for municipal jobs and dwellings and income-tax is reduced for the father of six children. These measures have only served to check the fall, but not to avert it, and the latest returns show a falling off in births and a rise in the cost of living.

BIRTH CONTROL RAMPANT

Sir Leonard pointed out that in England, where nothing had been done to increase the birth rate, the preaching of birth control is rampant, and a married man is actually penalised for his morality by the tax collector. While it was right to practise birth control, every family should have at least three children. The finest traits of character are brought out by family life and children are a great protection against unfaithfulness.

Spinsters had recently petitioned for pensions at 55, but old age pensions have to be earned by the people themselves, and depend largely on the cleverness and hard work of the younger and more vigorous of the population. Sir Leonard's advice the spinsters is "women must beget babies if pensions are to be paid."

SOVIET SHOWS THE WAY

How to improve the birth-rate? "It is hard to say," says Sir Leonard. A change of heart was required. The Soviet Union had done much to solve the problem by providing free creches for babies to ease the burden of the mothers. But, according to Sir Leonard, this is too costly. The only thing to do was to inspire the youth to maintain the British race and prevent the decline and fall of the British Empire.

Mrs. G. P. Nair, who presided over a public meeting of Keralites at "Arya Samaj Hall," Matunga, to protest against the recent order of Cochin Maharaja, ex-communicating an ancient Nair Family in Cochin State, for giving a cosmopolitan tea party in their house.

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Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

"INCREDIBLE!"

(Continued From Page 42)

in vain that he strove to remind himself of his own negative position in the affair. He was not an officer of the law but a reporter! But such specious self-reminder was futile. The problem was there, a concrete puzzle for any man to solve for his own satisfaction; somewhere there was a sulking criminal to be brought to justice. It was already past ten and Gopal was very tired and as he was about to get into his bed, his colleague Ramu rushed into his apartments.

"I've got a bit of news that will interest you, Gopal," he said.

"What's that?" asked Gopal.

"Kidnapped!" said Ramu. "Can you guess who . . .".

"Not the lawyer", faltered Gopal.

"Yes, the lawyer and no other", said his colleague.

To say that Gopal was a little staggered was to express the position mildly. For him who had been dealing in theories for weeks, the theories were now almost as tangible as facts.

"So the expected thing has happened", he said. "I am going to get this right."

The next moment he rushed off to his office.

* * *

Gopal's column had been the big news of the morning, and although he had dealt with the affair as sketchily as possible, he had left no doubt in the reader's mind that the lawyer's disappearance from the town was directly associated with the incident of fire. The news created a sensation in the town.

The evening found Gopal again waiting at the Hospital gate. He wanted to see Lakshmi and inform her of the latest news. At five, when the gate-keeper allowed him to pass in to the ward, he met the Sister-in-charge of the Ward coming out.

"Good evening, sister", he said on meeting her. "How is Miss Lakshmi?"

"Have you come to see her", said the Sister, without answering Gopal's question directly.

Gopal nodded.

"She is not here", said the Sister. "She has been discharged. Her uncle took her home only an hour back."

"But", interrupted Gopal, "you said she would be here for another week."

"Yes", answered the Sister, "but her uncle insisted on her being discharged to-day."

The Sister could not stay any longer to answer Gopal's questions, and so Gopal was left at the Hospital gate without full information on the subject.

Could he go and see Lakshmi at her house? He cogitated for a long time. Of course it would be a risk, but how to see Lakshmi? He thought he could wait somewhere in the neighbourhood of the house and send a message for the old servant-woman to come and see him. When he reached the neighbourhood, he had to wait nearly three hours to get a message carried into the house. When this, done he again had to wait for more than an hour to get a glimpse of the old woman-servant.

"I am sorry, sir", said the old woman as she came out to meet him, "I kept you waiting. I could not do otherwise, as I had to pack things for the master and Lakshmi who are leaving to-night."

"What!" exclaimed Gopal. "Are they leaving the town?"

"H-sh-sh", warned the old woman. "Not so loud, sir. They are leaving to-night."

"Where to? Do you know?"

"I don't know, sir".

"Are they leaving by train?"

"No, sir. They are going by motor at ten-thirty to-night."

"Thank you very much indeed", said Gopal, and thrust a rupee into her hands and departed.

* * *

Gopal's head was in a whirl. When he reached his room, he sat down and tried hard to think as to what he should do immediately. The thought uppermost in his mind was that some extraordinary danger threatened Lakshmi. But the basis for this fear he could not define. He looked at his watch. It was half-past-nine. There would be nobody in the office but he knew where to find his Chief Editor, and in a few minutes was on the 'phone to him, telling him what he had learnt that night. The Chief made a quick decision.

"I am sending you some money and my car", he said. "You follow the Andar, but be careful. Don't risk."

Gopal was always his favourite and he could not think of losing him, if he could help it.

Gopal slammed down the receiver on to the machine, flew into his room and packed all the clothes that were visible. The car arrived in about ten minutes and the driver handed Gopal a hundred rupee note.

And that night when Panduranga Andar's car left, it was followed by another car which was also kept in readiness, pursuing the former at top speed!

* * *

Through the innumerable roads, narrow streets, lanes and bye-lanes of the City, over bridges, and past the squalor of the suburbs, the two cars pressed steadily mile upon mile into the open country. The Andar's Chevrolet headed towards north and at discreet distance behind came Gopal's car. As the road ran by the plains, Gopal was compelled to give the Chevrolet more and more leeway to lessen the chances of discovery, for the sight of another car in that road could suggest only the truth to those in advance. However, if the occupants of the Chevrolet were aware of espionage they gave no sign, keeping definitely on their way and maintaining a uniform speed. The road made several sharp turns, and suddenly the Chevrolet swerved and halted by the roadside. Gopal swore beneath his breath and drove his car past the former and pulled up at a discreet distance, and waited for the Chevrolet to follow. But minute succeeded minute and no sound of a motor came from behind. He decended from the car and strolled back to reconnoitre. He peered cautiously from behind a solitary tree that stood in the way. The car was there all right, but there was no one in it.

"Gracious!" muttered Gopal and slowly approached the place where the Chevrolet stood. There was nobody. They had given him the slip!

The moon had waned; the stars had grown dim. Gopal stood and listened; no sound broke the stillness of the quiet night. He looked round and there was no sign of life. For some distance he saw nothing on either side but the woods. He walked through a foot path without knowing why he was doing so. He walked for a long time. It was clear to him now that the part of the wood through which he was now moving was one which was very seldom visited by human beings. Every few steps he took startled some wild creature in the underbush. Fifteen minutes walk, however, brought him unexpectedly before a small house. Gopal's heart began to beat a little faster as he approached the small house. The house was in darkness; he heard neither the breathing of men nor movement and looked round suspiciously at the darkened spot. There was a moment of tense suspense and of absolute silence, and the next instant Gopal felt his arms seized from behind a rough fist was thrust in his face and he found himself a prisoner! He was bound and gagged and removed into the house.

"Now you won't do any more mischief", thundered the crook, and kicked Gopal with his hard boot Then he went out.

For several minutes—it seemed to Gopal much longer—he sat gazing at the door, breathing heavily, absolutely unable to collect his thoughts. The whole affair had happened with such amazing swiftness that he could not bring himself to realize it.

He sat thinking hard. He wanted to do something. He made an effort to loosen the knot that bound his legs. By drawing up his legs and separating them at the knees he could reach the trebly knotted rope. It was difficu't but he succeeded in loosening the knot. Now his legs were free, but before he could do anything to free the hands the crook re-appeared with an oil lamp in his hands. Gopal hid his free legs under the ropes.

"Saying your last prayers?" mocked the crook and placed the lamp on the large wooden table—the only furniture that adorned the room.

The crook then came towards Gopal to see if the knots were in order. Gopal jumped on his feet, caught the oil lamp and flung it on the crook.

There was a crash—the lamp broke and the kerosene oil spread out. A flicker of light and then a huge flame shot up towards the ceiling. The crook stood paralysed and the next instant Gopal flung himself upon the man. He drove straight at the crook's face with his tied hands. The man ducked and the blow missed him. He struck again. The crook twisted aside but did not wholly escape the impact of the shock. The room was now a mass of flames; the fire had spread. The door was open and the crook darted out of the room with Gopal behind him. Once out of the house the crook turned round and faced Gopal with a pistol. Gopal had no hope now. The man who covered him was within half a dozen paces of him and could not possibly miss his aim. But it was not to be, for exactly at that moment some one behind knocked the crook with a big stick and the crook reeled and fell down. Gopal stared, hardly able to believe his eyes. The person who stood by the fallen man was Lakshmi!

She came with quick steps to Gopal and released his hands.

"Gopal" she said "be quick. Father is in that room. Get him out before the fire reaches there!"

Gopal ran frantically and emerged from the room with Vijayaranga Andar, the millowner supposed to have been burnt to death!

"Where is Panduranga Andar?" demanded Gopal.

"He has gone to the next town to bring a lawyer, and he won't be here for the next two hours", said Lakshmi.

"How did you come to be here", asked Gopal, whose mind was still in a confusion.

"I was brought here by my uncle", said Lakshmi. "He wanted me to persuade father to sign a document".

Gopal did not answer. He bound the crook and removed him to the car and along with Mr. Vijayaranga Andar and Lakshmi the car shot back towards the town.

* * *

"To start with I found on closely examining the body of the dead man that he had no teeth, an all important clue which the police official had overlooked", said Gopal, addressing a friendly gathering few days later. "Secondly my suspicion was confirmed when Lakshmi told me that Mr. Vijayaranga Andar wasn't present in the town that night and this statement was corroborated by the old servant-woman."

At the conclusion of his narrative it became apparent that with the wit to put two and two together, the will to see all sides of a problem, the wish to get straight at the truth, Gopal was able to solve one of the baffling mysteries.

The arrest and conviction of Panduranga Andar had a great effect on Gopal. On the day when Panduranga Andar was sentenced, Gopal exchanged the safe haven of a newspaper office for the desperate job of a Detective-Inspector, a post which was personally offered to him by the Chief of Police!

* *

(The characters mentioned in this story are purely fictitious.)

No 4711.
There's only one "Matt-Creme"!
It makes your skin as matt as velvet and is the perfect powder base.
"4711" Powders
all shades — delicately scented — adhesive and superfine.
No 4711.
Matt-Creme
TRADE MARK
The "4711" Vanishing Cream
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3619e

You Can Hear

SPIRITS' VOICE ON RECORDS

GLASGOW, (By Air Mail.)

"Dr. Ruxton and Nurse Waddington have talked to me".

"I heard the spirit voice of Amelia Earhart"

These claims were made by mediums after 400 delegates at the session of the International Spiritualist Congress here had heard what was stated to be the first reproduction of spirit-voices from records

Mrs. Helen Fry, of London, a medium, who was acting as an interpreter, told me:

"I have spoken to Dr. Ruxton since his death, and to Nurse Waddington. Ruxton told me that he used to dabble in the occult when he was on earth. He said he did not want my help

Dr. Ruxton and Nurse Waddington were both executed for murder last year

Mrs. Fry, who has wide, clear grey eyes, is the mother of three children, but she claims to have also a spirit child. This, she says, is a little American girl with golden hair, who seems to have adopted Mrs Fry as an earthly mother.

Showing me a necklace with twists in it, Mrs. Fry exclaimed: "I have frequently to go to the jeweller's to have this necklace put right, for the little girl who claims me plays with it and puts in it knots that no human could unravel without breaking the chain".

"HEARD MISS EARHART"

Mrs. Duyzers, of Wisconsin, United States, claimed that she had had a message from Amelia Earhart, the American airwoman, who was given up for dead after an exhaustive search of the South Pacific

She explained that it was the practice of her spiritualistic circle in the United States to sit round a box containing a very delicate microphone. The machine picked up the slightest sound, and this was amplified.

"Nation-wide search for Miss Earhart was still in progress when we picked up her call for help" she said. "It was a very faint S O S. We believe that at that time she was over on 'the other side', but had failed up to that point to reconcile herself and her intelligence to the fact that she was in the spirit world".

ALL-WORLD TELEPATHY

Remarkable instances of thought transmission round the world were also given

Miss Hermione Ramsden, a member of the Norwegian Society for Psychical Research, related experiments she had made in transmitting passages of poetry from Oslo to the United States.

Mrs. Gertrude Irving, of New York, said: "I was once on my way to Jacksonville, Florida, and was on the point of buying my boat ticket when an overpowering force which I could not explain forced me to get a ticket to New York. On my way by train to New York I learned that the boat in which I should have travelled had sunk".

When night descends— Nature bids you sleep

UNTROUBLED sleep—natural sleep which restores, refreshes and invigorates—is the gift of 'Ovaltine.' A cup of 'Ovaltine' at bedtime soothes tired nerves and induces restful slumber.

And while you sleep its vital, nourishing constituents will restore nerve and tissue—giving you new energy for your waking hours.

'Ovaltine' is a complete and perfect food. It combines in highly concentrated form and correct balance *all* the vital elements of ripe barley malt and creamy cows' milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. It is 100 per cent. pure nourishment.

But be sure you get genuine 'Ovaltine.' Unlike imitations—'Ovaltine' does not contain any cheap ingredient, such as household sugar to give bulk and lower cost of production. Imitations may be made to look like 'Ovaltine' but they definitely lack the supreme nutritive properties which belong to 'Ovaltine' *alone.*

Packed in tins of 4½, 9 and 18 ounces 'Ovaltine' gives you more in Quantity—more in Quality and, therefore, more in Value. There is only ONE 'Ovaltine'—there is nothing "just as good."

'OVALTINE'

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Why 'OVALTINE' suits every individual taste. Practical tests constantly made over a long period of years, conclusively prove that the flavour of 'Ovaltine' suits every individual taste. It must be strongly emphasized that, unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste, and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to 'Ovaltine' in the home, if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

Induces Sound, Natural Sleep

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agents:—JAMES WRIGHT, LTD., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

OE/214

MIRACLE IN 60 YEARS

(Continued from Page 2)

both sides. Elements of natural science are included in the literary course as well. In the science course, teaching is given not only in mathematics, physics and chemistry, but in botany, zoology, geology and psychology as well. Thus a very wide range of culture is offered, leaving specialization to be attempted in the Universities.

I had the opportunity of visiting two of the oldest and best-known high schools in Japan, viz., the first high school at Tokyo and the third high school at Kyoto. The former was recently shifted to a new campus in a suburb where numerous buildings and extensive playgrounds are provided. The equipment in both these schools is of a very high standard of excellence and the competition to enter these institutions very keen. About 3,000 apply for admission and 300 are admitted by selection on the results of a stiff entrance examination. The total number of boys at the Tokyo school is 1,000 divided into classes and sections each consisting of no more than 30. The staff consists of 50 professors and 39 lecturers. At Kyoto the number of boys is 720 and there are 36 professors working 18 hours a week and 20 part-time lecturers working 5 to 10 hours a week. The science departments and the libraries at both these places were very well-equipped. When I complimented the Principal of the Kyoto school, he referred to the achievement of the distinguished Indian scientist, Sir C. V. Raman and incidently remarked that Japan had not yet won a Nobel Prize in Science.

The total number of higher schools, in 1933 was 63 with an enrolment of 40,808: besides there were 31 other schools providing preparatory courses for Universities for 20,219 students. The special features of secondary education that struck me as worthy of note were (1) ample buildings and equipment, (2) sufficiently large number of teachers, (3) restricted number of students in each class, (4) adequate provision for games and physical exercise, and (5) the imparting of instruction in all subjects up to the highest standard through the medium of the Japanese language.

The Triple Acrostic

THE horizontal rows of this puzzle are to be filled with five-letter words, which are so linked together that the last two letters of the first words form the first two letters of the second words, while the last two letters of the second words form the first two letters of the last words. If the correct words are chosen, the three vertical shaded rows, read downwards, will spell the name of one of the states of Mexico. Although this state is not an island, to travel to it from other parts of Mexico, one must cross a large body of water. Here are the definitions of the five-letter words:

1. Common form of call used on the telephone. Relating to place or position in space. Solitary.

2. A dwelling. Cessation of life. To fling.

3. How does that happen? To clear up what is obscure or difficult to be understood. In law, the place from which a jury is chosen and where a trial is held.

4. A tree. Porcelain ware. Artless.

5. An engraver's tool. To derive by reasoning or implication. To expunge.

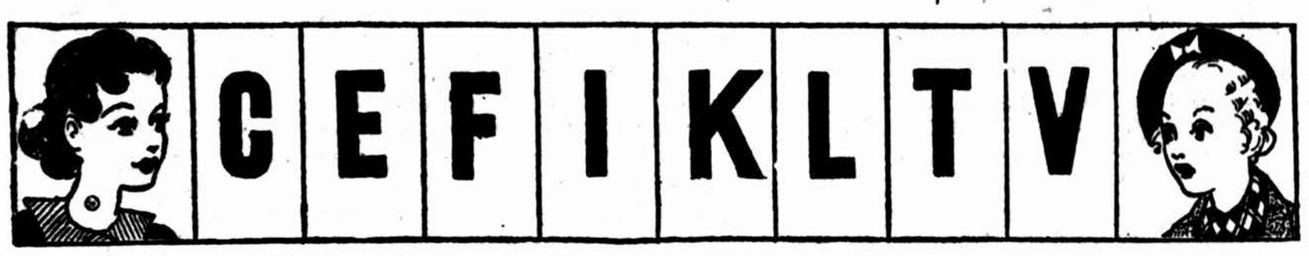
(For Solution See Page 48)

Some Mysterious Mathematics

WINIFRED is a mathematical wizard who possesses an astounding ingenuity for making figures perform in a most amazing manner. The results are so entirely contrary to established facts familiar to everyone, yet Winifred can do it.

For example, here is one of Winifred's problems in freak subtraction in which she is willing to wager anyone that she can take three from thirteen and get a remainder of three instead of ten, the correct result. How do you suppose she does this?

(For Solution See Page 48)



Find the Four Hidden Names of Girls

CEFIKLTV! Pronounce it if you can. You may think that these eight letters spell some unpronounceable word in an obscure African dialect. These eight letters, however, do not spell any word in any language, but represent the names of four girls which are spelled with a total of seventeen letters.

See how quickly you can rearrange the eight letters in such an order that when they are pronounced they phonetically spell the four concealed names.

(For Solution See Page 48)

THE solutions of the puzzles appearing on this page will be given next week.
Solutions of puzzles that require diagrams will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, together with a clipping of the puzzle.
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Who wrote "Clayhanger"?
7—What ancient city of splendor was near the present Bagdad?
13—Melody.
14—Mistake.
16—Military assistant.
17—Cadence.
18—Horses of brown and white color.
19—Bow of a vessel.
20—River in England.
21—What British statesman became chancellor of the exchequer in 1924?
23—Unit of energy.
24—Cleansing agent.
25—Person unduly impressed with social station.
27—Originate.
31—Savage native of Luzon.
34—Midday.
35—Pertaining to the wind.
38—Flutter.
39—Prefix: two.
40—Vulgar person.
41—What state (abbr.) was named for William Penn?
42—City in Hungary.
44—One who detests.
46—What British statesman headed the opposition that drove Walpole from office in 1742?
48—What commercial city of Northern Syria was taken by the British, Oct. 26, 1918?
50—One who remains in a place.
52—Invisible emanation.
54—Preposition.
55—Bushy clump.
58—Of what country is Breslau the capital?
60—Gained a victory.
62—Shield or protection.
64—Encircled.
65—Baseball glove.
66—River in Russia.
67—Sacred city of ancient Egypt.
68—From what Egyptian sun god did the Pharaohs claim they were descended?
69—Lowest female voice.
70—Depending upon.
71—What is the highest mountain peak in Wales?

VERTICAL

1—What English prime minister was one of the chief movers in the Locarno treaty?
2—One of the Great Lakes.
3—The life story of what river was recently written by Emil Ludwig?
4—Burmese sprite.
5—Island of the Malay Archipelago.
6—Company of soldiers.
7—Subjects to servitude.
8—One of the elements.
9—In 1922 the United States obtained the right to operate a cable station on what island of the Carolines?
10—Italian coins.
11—Aroma.
12—What London prison was established in 1218?
15—Uncooked.
21—Male child.
22—Peg serving as a hold for nails.
24—Japanese coin.
26—Incline the head.
28—Who invented dynamite?
29—Suffrage.
30—Laminated rock.
32—Swift.
33—Egg-shaped.
36—South American wood sorrel.
37—European fish.
42—Who developed an antitoxin for hydrophobia?
43—Mineral spring.
44—Junction of earth and sky.
45—On what river was the presidential summer camp during Hoover's administration?
46—Pointed and headed piece of metal.
47—What is the capital city of New Jersey?
49—In the Hindu calendar, one of the months of the year corresponding to the latter part of April and the opening week of May.
51—Large snake.
53—Onward.
54—Utilizers.
56—Fabled monster.
57—Face of a clock.
59—Half an em.
60—Savage.
61—Who is the pretender to the throne of Hungary?
63—Wily.
65—In birds, the crop.

(The Solution will appear in our next Sunday issue.)

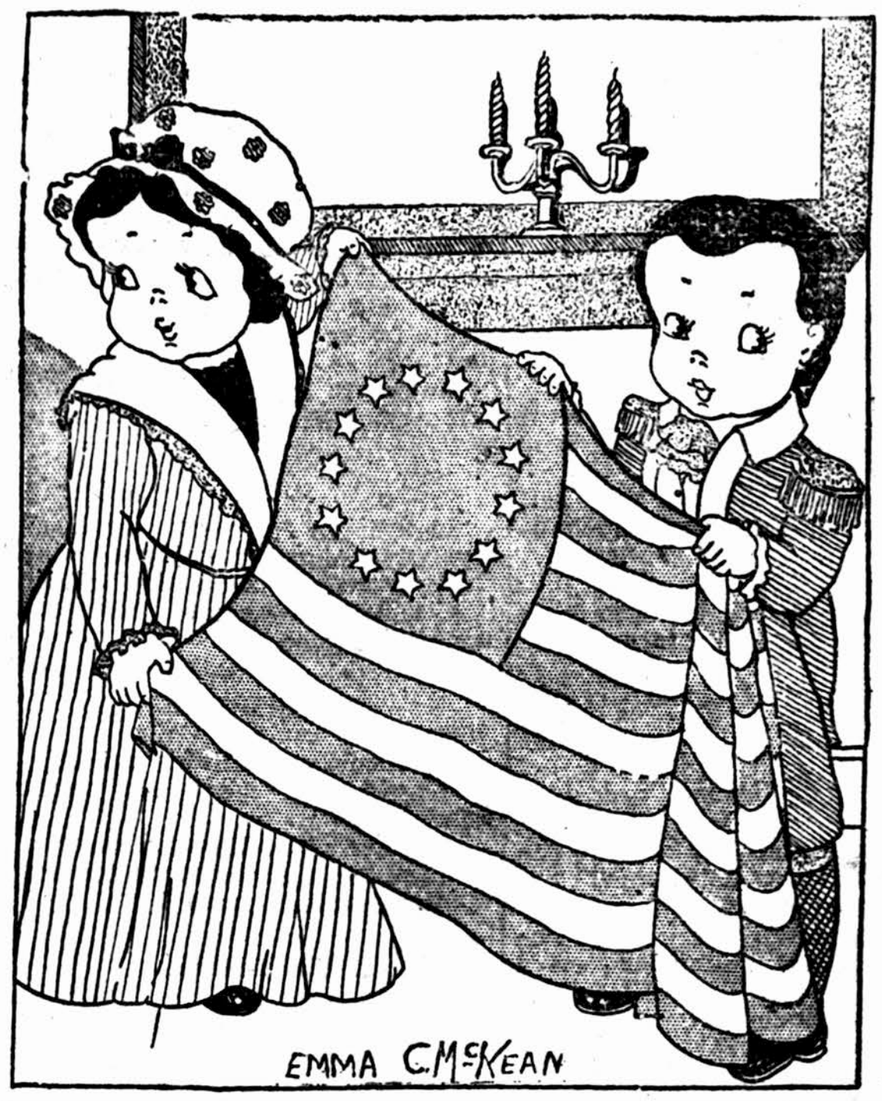
LAST WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

FLAG DAY PUZZLE POEM

ON June 14, one hundred and sixty years ago, the American Congress proclaimed the Stars and Stripes as the national banner of the United States. The second day of the previous June, the first flag of the United States was raised by Washington at Cambridge. This banner consisted of 13 stripes, alternate red and white as today, to represent the 13 original colonies. However, instead of a star for each state in its field of blue this flag had a blue canton on which were emblazoned the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George.

A flag can be designated by several different words, each of which can be found by supplying the missing words indicated by asterisks in the puzzle poem for Flag Day which follows:

As Betsy Ross Doris plans to display
Her hand-made banner to celebrate Flag Day.
Taking care not to let it drag
Brother David helps her to hold her (1) ****.
He proudly holds the glorious (2) ******
In his truest patriotic manner.
The thirteen stars in this (3) ******
Were neatly made by Doris who also hemmed them.
She knows why the stars number forty-eight.
"There is," says she, "one for each state."
David declares: "Our country's starry (4) ********
Serves well, indeed, us all to guard.
It flies as a beloved (5) ******
And thrills the hearts of all.
Our flag means our country and I'm proud
That Doris and I will be allowed
To do our part in celebrating Flag Day
With colors flying so gay.
For this great day we've gone hunting



For red, white and blue (6) *******.
It ever shall be our highest aim
To honor, protect and defend our flag's fair name;
To pray that forever our banner shall be
The starry standard of the brave and the free."

A Charade

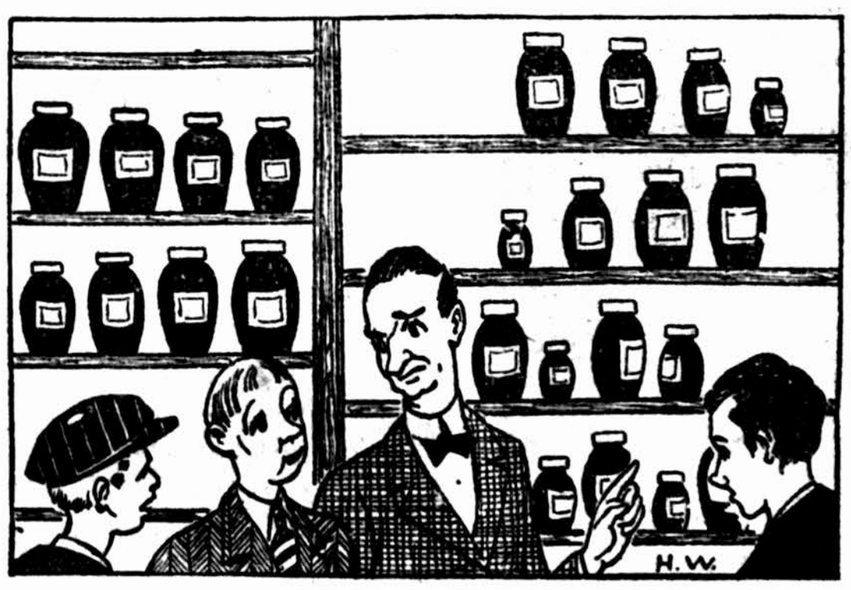
PAMELA'S medicine cabinet was so crowded with old bottles that when she opened it they all fell out on her. This state of affairs moved Pamela to poetic action:

"The winter with its chills is past.
Of coughs and colds we've seen the last.

No longer need we tonics use
To drive away the Springtime blues.
But half-filled bottles manage yet
To clutter up my cabinet.
There is *** room to place a hair,
**** all those bottles ******** there.
I'll pour their contents down the sink,
********** what my parents think."

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words, the first three of which are combined in the order in which they occur to spell the last missing word.

Puzzle of the Prune Jars



PETER PRINGLE'S Pickled Prunes are sold in jars of nine different sizes at the counter presided over by Ambrose Lite. This is Ambrose's first job and a couple of his former schoolmates have dropped in for a chat, so that they could banter Ambrose on the progress he is making.

"Do I know the business?" asked Ambrose. "I'll say I do. Why, I can tell at sight the sizes of any of these jars without looking at the labels."

"That's nothing," returned Oglethorpe Moonface. "So can I. Take that group of four jars on the left, for instance. Each jar is one size larger than the jar on its right. Below these are another four jars, the same sizes as those above, but in reverse order. Using the sizes as digits write down a number representing the top group of jars and subtract from this the number representing the lower group of jars and the result will be a number whose digits add up to my age."

Ambrose laboriously figured out the result on paper. "Well," he exclaimed, "it does come up to your age. How did you ever learn to recognize the sizes just from being in the store a couple of times?"

Peter Pringle, the proprietor of the store, saw that something was being put over on his clerk, so he entered the discussion, saying to Ambrose: "Perhaps your brilliant friend can tell us the result of a similar operation applied to the jars on the top shelves on the right. Here, too, the order of the sizes of the jars on the second shelf is the exact reverse of the order of the sizes of the jars above them."

Mr. Pringle's eyes twinkled, for Oglethorpe was evidently stumped. "Come, come!" Peter chided. "The result is clearly shown by the four jars on the third shelf. The digits representing their sizes form the number remaining when the digits of the second shelf sizes are subtracted from the digits of the first shelf sizes. You should be able to read the answer, since you can recognize the sizes at a glance."

At this point, Rhamandenne Styx, who had been carefully studying the jars, made a discovery. The four jars on the bottom shelf were the same sizes as the four on the third shelf, but in reverse order. Then he spoke up:

"The digits of the sizes of the jars on the last two shelves form two numbers, which, when added together, result in a number, whose digits total Oglethorpe's age."

The sizes of the jars range from one to nine. How old is Oglethorpe?

(For Solutions See Page 48)

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

"Alarming Tendency" Of Parliament

Mr. Hugh Dawson, in his presidential address to the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists at Margate drew attention to the dangers of restrictive legislation affecting the press.

The need for vigilant activity in safe-guarding not only the freedom of the press but its other privileges in general practice was never greater than at present, he said. The desire of Parliament to promote restrictive legislation was becoming alarming. In the interests of clean journalism and because certain newspapers had not the sense to see the restrictions they were inviting upon themselves the Institute some years ago gave its support to the Judicial Proceedings Act, which imposed severe limitations upon the reporting of matrimonial causes. There had now come along the Summary Procedure (Domestic Proceedings) Act, which not only enacted similar restrictions in regard to certain types of police court cases but in special circumstances made legal the exclusion of the press from the courts. Where was all this going to end?

"Let the public as well as the newspaper interests be on their guard against the discouragement of publicity in judicial proceedings. Publicity is an essentially important element in the rigid administration of justice. Within the limits of decency and order, the right of newspapers to report the proceedings of courts of law should be beyond challenge in this enlightened century. Important as are the private interests and feelings of parties in civil and criminal proceedings—and these ought to be sufficiently safeguarded in a well-conducted press by fair and responsible reporting—there are also other interests of a public character. Judges and Magistrates are not infallible, and the function of the press in throwing the light of knowledge upon the manner of their discharge of public duties is an aspect of this question which ought not to be overlooked."

"Competition and encroachment of many kinds," he added, "will assail the press in the future and its strongest armour against attack will be the consciousness of its just claim to put public service first."

A resolution calling for an amendment to the law of libel to protect newspapers and journalists against the risk of vexatious actions was passed by the conference. Mr J. E. Archibald, of Reading, the proposer said that cases in which people tried to get damages against newspapers because they had a petty grievance against them seemed to be on the increase. They wrote to proprietor or editor demanding a small sum of money and threatening an action if they did not get it.

Mr. Henry Archibald Taylor, of London, was elected president for next year.

ARMLESS MAN PAINTS PICTURE

EBBW VALE

A man who lost both arms when he was 15 years old—he is now 34—has decorated his home with pictures he has painted himself.

He is Mr. W. G. Collins, of Letchworth-road, Ebbw Vale.

Mr. Collins works in an office and part of his job is to answer the telephone. He picks up the earphone with his teeth, flicks it on to his shoulder, and holds it there by pinning it down with his ear.

Other things he can do are: load his own pipe and light it himself, and juggle with balls, which he catches in his mouth.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Gentleman with a moustache to see you sir."

"No, thanks; tell him I have a moustache."

* * *

He was an author, and self-opinionated. He entered a bookseller's and approached the assistant at the fiction counter.

"Oh—ah, he said, proudly, "I'm Harold Van Scrybe——author of 'Live for Love' and 'Desert Heroes'

"Oh—yes, sir?"

"Can you tell me how my books are going?"

"Well, sir. the assistant replied confidently, "I don't mind telling you it's got us puzzled up to now. In my opinion. though, it's shoplifters!"

* * *

An American visitor to London was being shown the treasures of the City One of the places he visited was the Skinners' Hall. As he gasped appreciatively at the fine old hall, and the wonderful gold plate bequeathed to the Company by its progenitors, he sighed with admiration.

"My!" ne exclaimed, "but your income-tax people certainly do themselves proud."

A man was asked why he called his house "The Cloisters."

"Vell," he replied, "ve're cloister the trams, cloister the trains, and cloister the synagogue."

* * *

Judge: "Have you a lawyer?"

Defendant: "No, your honour; I am going to tell the truth."

* * *

"Send merchandise," wrote buyer; "if satisfactory, will send cheque."

"Send cheque," wrote back seller; "if good, will send merchandise."

* * *

Kind lady: "Good by, little girl; come again, we'd like to see more of you.

Little Girl: "But there isn't any more of me."

SHAMED.

The young man had gone to the bazaar, but was determined not to spend anything"

"What about this cigarette-case?" a pretty stallholder asked him.

"I don't smoke."

"This pen-wiper?"

"I never write."

"A packet of sweets?"

"I don't eat sweets."

"Then what about this tablet of soap?"

The young man bought it.

The anti-tobacco crank was holding forth.

"You go into a tobacconist's shop," he bawled. "You place sixpence on the counter, you get a packet of cigarettes—and you get more. For in the wake of those cigarettes come beer. brandy, gin, and ——"

"Lummy!" interrpted one of his listeners. "Who's yer tobacconist?"

* * *

"Lighthouse no good for flog." says Chinaman. "Lighthouse he shine, whistle he blow, flog bell he ling, and flog he come just the same. No good."

MOONSHINE.

The moon was shining brightly.

"Angela, give me a kiss," said Edwin.

"But I've never kissed a man."

"Then we must be made for one another—neither have I."

ALL THERE.

"Have I got everything?" asked the fussy old lady. "Two trunks, a hat-box, three parcels. Are you sure I haven't left anything behind?"

"Quite sure, mum," replied the porter, wearily; "not even a copper."

Jack—Can you bake he cakes mother used to make?

Jane—Sure, if you can put up with the indigestion father used to have.

* * * *

Kind gentleman (to small newspaper boy): "Don't you feel cold, sonny?"

Boy: "Oh, no, sir, Selling papers keeps up the circulation."

* * *

"Are you a clock watcher?" a prospective employer demanded.

"No, sir," the applicant answered. "I like outdoor work; I guess you would call me a whistle listener.

* * *

"You say you lost your sweetie by tossing coins with your rival in front of her?"

"Yes, we tossed to see who'd be her permanent boy friend and I tossed a dime and he tossed a twenty-dollar gold piece!"

* * *

The hugry tramp was being reproved by the housewife:

Lady—My husband was a tramp, years ago, but he suddenly decided to make a man of himself.

Tramp—No wonder, lady, with a beautiful woman to inspire him.—

Lady—Well, come in, and I'll see about some sandwiches.

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Acrostic: The words are: 1. Hello. Local. Alone. 2. Abode, Death, Throw. 3. Howso, Solve, Venus. 4. Beach, China, Naive. 5. Burin Infer, Erase. The Mexican state is Lower California.

Flag Day Poem: The missing words in their order of use are: 1. Flag.2. Banner. 3 Emblem. 4. Standard. 5. Symbol. 6. Bunting.

Charade: The four missing words are: Not, With, Standing, Northwith-standing.

Jar Puzzle: Oglethorpe is eighteen years old. An algebraic solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed and stamped envelope with a clipping of the puzzle.

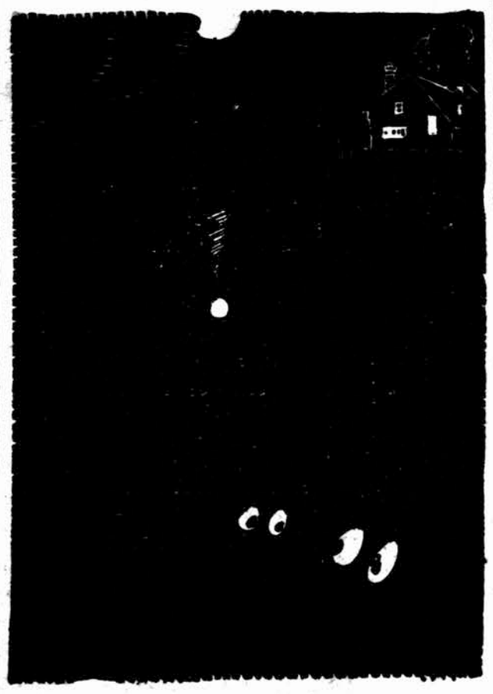
Hidden Names: The eight letters C, E, F, I, K, L, T and V are arranged in pairs phonetically to represent the following four names of girls: Elsie (L C), Effie (F E), Katie (K T), Ivy (I V).

Mysterious Mathematics: Write down the word THIRTEEN, then subtract THREE letters, the third, fifth and eighth, and the remaining five letters spell THREE.

Riddle Box: 1. Both always come back. 2. To a second-hand store, of course. 3. Because he cracks his jokes on them. 4. Husky.

Picture Frames. A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of an addressed and stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Our Humorist At Large



Glowworms have their tragedies.

"I am evidently in love—just now I spoke to a cigarette and asked if I might walk a little way with it."

"Don't be silly, Arthur! It's not the engine knocking—it's my heart."

Aunt: "When I was young, the men used to do the proposing."

Niece: "Is that why you are still single?"

Boss (engaging boy): "Five shillings a week may not seem much to you, my boy, but let me tell you in fifty years it will amount to £650!"

"Harry, what did I say—the bath water was not turned off."

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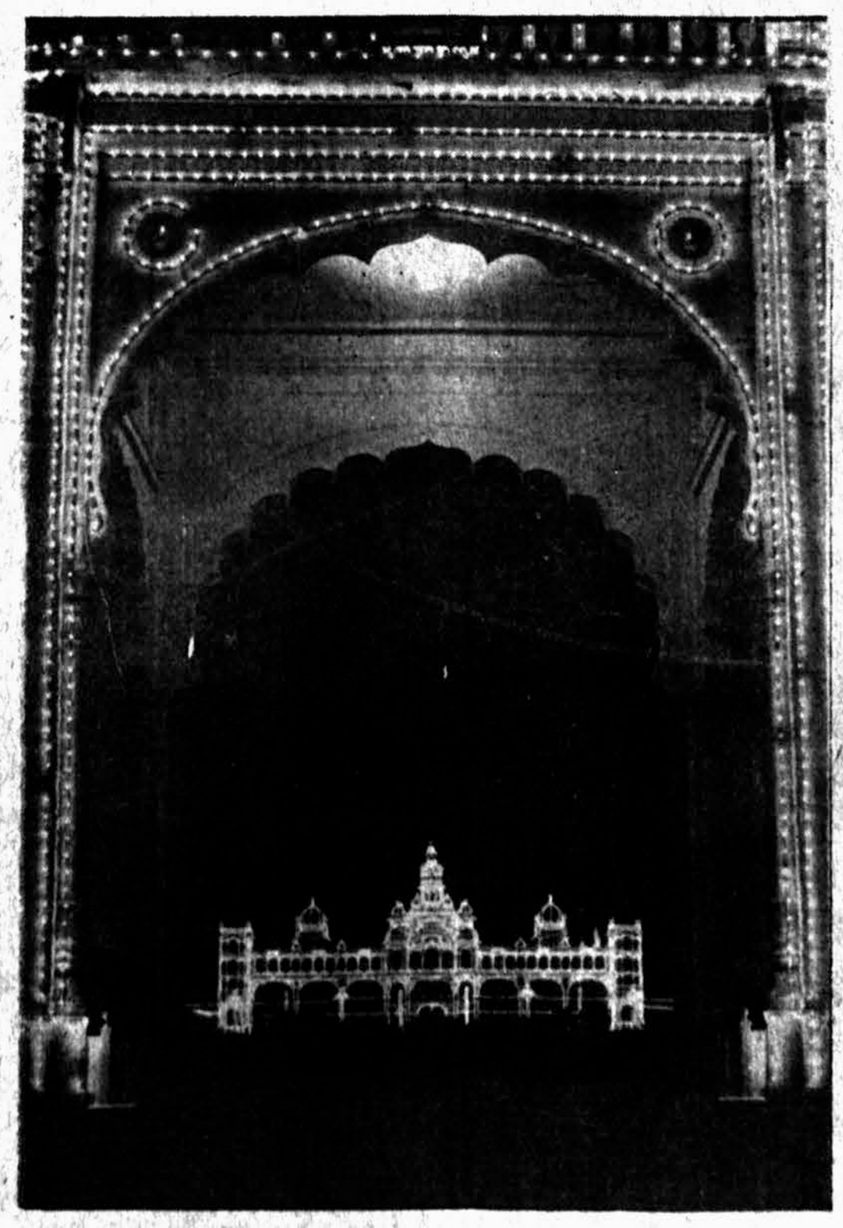
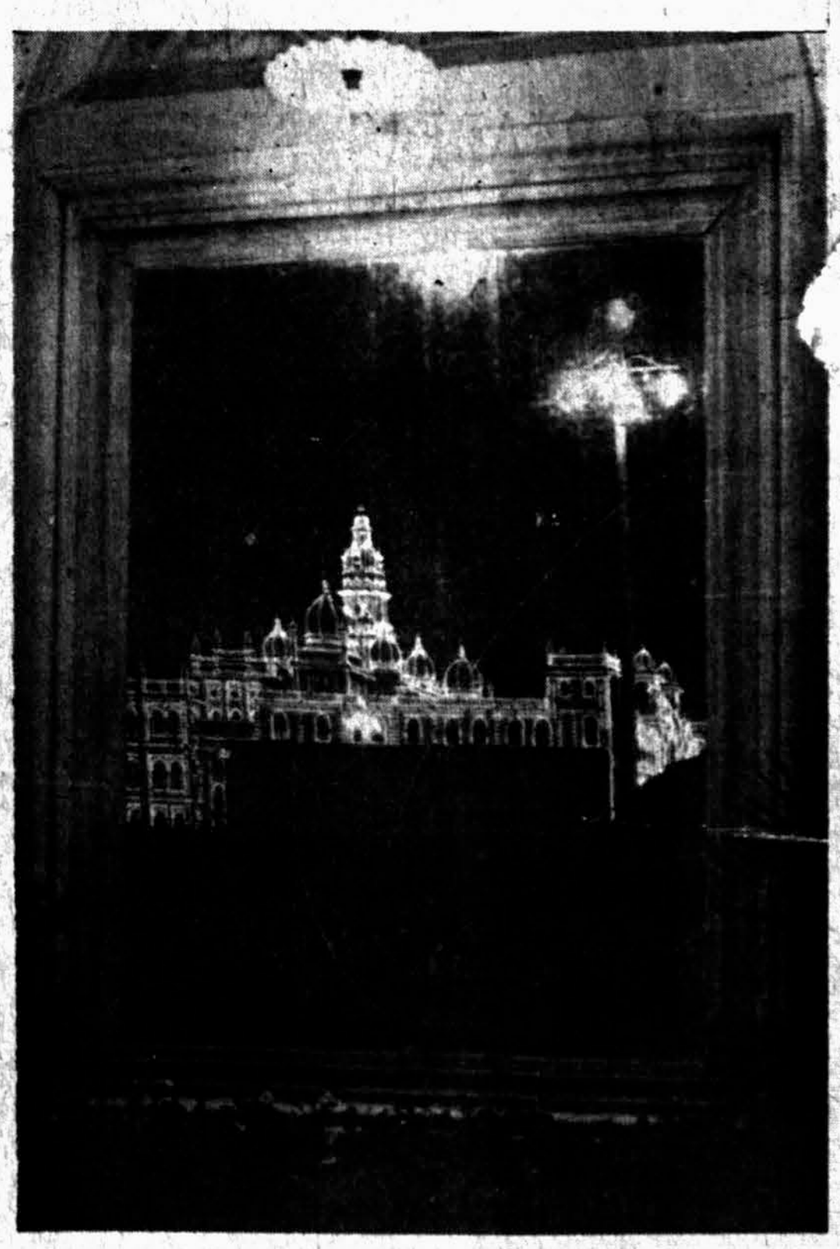
DUSSERA IN MYSORE

A Magic City: Reflections of the illuminated East Fort Gate.



The Maharajah's palace is a sparkling glory, when seen through the illuminated East Fort Gate.



The Giant Mirror in which the crowds see the sparkling glory of the palace mirrored.

The Maharajah's procession in a blaze of lights Marching through the illuminated streets.

Photos by K. S. S., (Mysore).

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October 10, 1937

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The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

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